The Bombay Gazette

10,392—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Tuesday.
L. NEPAUL	3536	600	H. Wyatt	4th July.
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	11th „
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	E. I. Baker	18th „
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	25th „
L. NIZAM	2725	450	P. Harris	1st Aug.
— HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey	8th „
L. SUTLEJ	4100	750	A. H. Johnson	15th „
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	22nd „
L. MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	29th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
THIBET	2593	400	W. E. Thompson.	30th June.
SHANNON	4200	750	J. S. Murray	14th July.
CLYDE	4100	750	E. M. Edmond	28th „

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, June 23, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R 500	Including wines, with food.	I Class .. R 520	Including wines, with food.
II do..... 340		II do. 350	
III do..... 150		III do. 155	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—
SINGAPORE, on Saturday, 1st July, 1882.
BIRMANIA, on Tuesday, 1st August, 1882.
Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.
Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa. I Class	Calais Route R 95	Brighton Route R 80
..II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	.. 58
From Naples. I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	.. 130
..II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	.. 93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessels	Captains.	Tons.	h.p. nl.	About
HESPERIA	Wm. Russell	3,500	700	7th July.
ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	29th „
GALATEA	J. D. Allison	3,500	700	12th Aug.
ISCHIA		3,500	700	26th „

To be followed by other 1st class steamers at regular fortnightly intervals.
For rates and further particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 15th June, 1880. Agents.

CLAN LINE STEAMERS.

THE s. s. CLAN FRASER, 2,300 tons, will SAIL for MARSEILLES about 30th inst.
The s.s. CLAN MACLEOD, 2,200 tons, will sail for London about 5th proximo.
Passage money to Marseilles..........Rs. 400
„ .. London .... „ 450
For further particulars apply to
FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 20th June, 1882. Agents.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.
The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.
As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.
For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

S. S. HESPERIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 26, 1882. Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. INCHCLUTHA, from Liverpool, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock. Matches, Oils, Naptha and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense. All chafed or damaged goods must be surveyed before removal from the Dock, and no claims will be admitted after the steamer leaves.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Captain and Owners s.s. Inchclutha.
Bombay, 26th June, 1882.

GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, BOMBAY DIVISION.

A TELEGRAPH OFFICE is NOW OPEN at PRINCE'S DOCK in the office of the Superintendent of the Port Trust, at which messages will be received for transmission to any telegraph station in the world.
There are also Telegraph Offices open at Malabar Hill, Byculla, Mambadavie, Mandvie, Colaba and Cotton Green.
Bombay, 29th May, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY. TEAKWOOD LINING BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the immediate supply of 50 tons TEAKWOOD LINING BOARDS. Specification and form of Tender with particulars of delivery may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.
Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.
No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 in cash or Government paper, and this amount will, in the event of the tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 16th June, 1882.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

BOOKS.
STATIONERY.
ARTIST'S MATERIALS
SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
LEATHER GOODS.
FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
BINOCULARS.
PRESENTATION GOODS.
OFFICE SUNDRIES
DESPATCH BOXES.
GAMES, CUTLERY,
PICTURES,
&c. &c. &c. &c.

THACKER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Opposite University Tower.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. CANARA, 1,903 tons, Captain J. W. Livingstone, sails on SATURDAY, 1st July, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Algiers, and is due to arrive in London on 12th August.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 28th June, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on MONDAY, 3rd July, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1080 Tons, on FRIDAY, 30th June, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. BAGHDAD, 1,272 Tons, on SATURDAY, 15th July, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.
Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.
IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 27th June, 1882 Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S OZO

IS a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

Cash Rs. 2 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts..............Cash Rs. 5-12
Do. Imperial Pints... „ 5-0
Do. Pints.............. „ 3-12

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TO GYMKHANAS, REGIMENTAL CRICKET CLUBS, AND OTHERS.

TREACHER & COMPANY
HAVE ON SALE,
CRICKET KIT
Of very superior quality ;
(ALSO)
ARCHERY, BADMINTON, LAWN TENNIS, FOOT BALL, GOLF, QUOITS, RACKET AND GNNERAL GYMKHANA KIT.
DETAILED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

REDUCED PRICES.

"EXCELSIOR" TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

SIX PRIZE MEDALS,
VIENNA, 1873 ; PHILADELPHIA, 1876 ; PARIS, 1878 ;
and a special Concession from the French Government for sale at the Exposition of 1878.

TESTIMONIALS.

DR. JOS. HYRTL, University of Vienna, Austria.—" 'Excelsior' I declare to be the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."
SIR HENRY HALFORD, Leicester, England.—" Your 'Excelsior' Tobacco is so good that I shall be obliged if you will send me ONE HUNDRED POUNDS of it."
MARQUIS DE LE COUTEULX DE CAUMONT, Paris, France.—" The 'Excelsior' I do not hesitate to say, is the BEST TOBACCO I ever smoked."

	Cash Prices.
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Flake cut for Pipes	Re. 1 0
"Excelsior" Tobacco, in 4 oz. Packets, Long cut for Cigarettes or Pipes	1 0
"Excelsior" Cigarettes, in boxes of 100	2 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

Issued This Day
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
A Revised Illustrated List of
CHEMICAL
AND
MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS,
SOAPS, PERFUMES,
MEDICINE CHESTS,
PATENT MEDICINES, &c.,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Comprising 160 pages, this Catalogue forms the most complete list of Pharmacy Stock published in India.
15th June, 1882.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TAMARIND COUGH BALSAM

IS an excellent remedy in ORDINARY COUGHS, WHOOPING COUGH, HOARSENESS, and affords very great relief in cases of Asthma and Bronchitis.

Price, Re. 1 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.
1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

AT THE REQUEST OF SEVERAL GENTLEMEN
PROFESSOR RUDOLPHE,
THE
CELEBRATED BILLIARD ARTIST,
HAS DECIDED TO GIVE
ONE MORE
BILLIARD EXHIBITION,
THIS DAY, THE 28TH INSTANT,
AT THE
WAVERLY BILLIARD ROOMS.

The game will be played upon a FULL-SIZED ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLE, especially manufactured by JOHN ROBERTS & Co. for PROFESSOR RUDOLPHE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION, Re. 1.
Seats may be secured at the Waverly Billiard Rooms.
Play to commence at 9 p.m.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE is hererby given that in September next TENDERS will be invited for the CONSTRUCTION of a LINE of RAILWAY between HOSPETT and HUBLI, a distance of about 90 miles. Drawings and bills of quantities will then be ready.
G. M. STEWART, Agent,
Southern Maharatta Railway Company.
Poona, 24th June, 1882.

POONA SEASON.

VISITORS
TO POONA

DURING the Season will oblige us by calling at our Branch Establishment
FOR
BOOKS,
STATIONERY,
NEWSPAPERS & PERIODICALS, &c.,
Of which we keep a large and varied Stock.

COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSAGENTS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
POONA—East-street.
BOMBAY—Meadow-street, Fort.

ATMARAM SAGOON AND CO.

NEW BOOKS.—TERMS CASH.

	Rs. a.	Prices including postage. Rs. a.
Hunter's The Indian Empire	8 8	9 0
Weber's The History of Indian Literature	9 0	9 8
Arnold's Indian Poetry	4 0	4 4
Barth's Religion of India	8 8	9 0
Ivanoff's Russian Grammar	3 4	3 8
Palmer's Hindustani, Persian and Arabic Grammar simplified	2 12	3 0
Allendorff's Method of Learning French	3 8	3 12
„ „ Spanish	6 4	6 12
„ Key to do.	3 12	4 0
„ Method of Learning Italian	3 12	4 0
„ Key to do.	3 12	4 0
„ German Method	3 0	3 4
„ Key to do.	2 0	2 4
Strachey's (Sir John) The Finances and Public Works of India	9 0	9 8
Edward's Words, Facts and Phrases : a Dictionary of Curious and Quaint Matters	6 4	6 12
Wheeler's Familiar Allusions :—A Handbook of Miscellaneous Information	3 12	4 4
Bowen's Shakespeare Reading Book	1 12	2 0
Lupton's The Horse	1 8	1 10
Mrs. O'Donoghue's Ladies on Horseback	2 12	3 0
Capt. Haye's Riding on the Flat and Across Country	6 0	6 6
Capt. Haye's Vaterinary Notes for Horse-Owners	6 0	6 8
Capt. Haye's Guide to Training and Horse Management in India	4 4	4 8
Lay's of Ind. Comic, Satirical and Descriptive Poems, Illustrative of English Life in India.	6 0	6 6
Malcolm's Memoir of Central India, 2 vols	8 0	8 12
Pouchet's The Universe. New edition	4 4	4 12
The Secret of Success, by D. Adams	1 12	2 0
Boy's and Their Ways	1 12	2 0
Plain Living and High Thinking ; by D. Adams	1 12	2 0
The Glass of Fashion : A Universal Handbook of Social Etiquette	1 12	2 0
Cunningham's British India and its Rulers	5 4	5 12
Selections from Sir Thomas Munro's Minutes and other official Writings, by Sir J. Arbuthnot, 2 vols	17 0	18 0
Serjeant Ballantine's Experiences, 2 vols	15 0	16 0
Huxley's Science and Culture	5 4	5 12
Proctor's Easy Star Lessons	3 0	3 4
„ Familiar Science Studies	3 12	4 0
Burke on Irish Affairs	3 0	3 4
Familiar Studies of Men and Books, by Stevenson	3 0	3 4
Conway's Thomas Carlyle	3 0	3 4
Mark Twain's The Innocents Abroad	3 12	4 4
„ The Prince and the Pauper	3 12	4 4
Bain's J. Stuart Mill : A Criticism	1 8	1 10
Tylor's Anthropology	3 12	4 0
Ward and Lock's Book of Farm Management and Country Life	4 4	5 0
Harris's Insects Injurious to Vegetation	17 0	17 8
Saunier's Watchmaker's Handbook	7 0	7 4
Warner's Life of Washington Irving	1 4	1 8
Sharp's Flax Tow and Jute Spinning	3 0	3 4
Sharp's Aspects of Poetry	5 4	5 12
Primer of Art, by Collier	0 8	0 9
Livingstone's Tables for Setting out Railway Curves	6 0	6 4
Taylor's (Col. M.) Story of My Life	3 0	3 4
Hume's History of England, large 3 vols, illus.	30 0	32 12
Temple's India in 1880	8 0	8 12
Temple's Men and Events of my time in India	8 0	8 12
Staunton's Laws and Practice of Chess	2 8	2 12
Eliot's Wise, Witty and Tender Sayings	3 0	3 4
Getting on in the World, by W. Mathews	1 4	1 6
Out of the Hurly Burly. Cheap edition, illustrated	0 4	0 5
Hood's Own, Laughter from Year to Year, 2 parts	0 8	0 10
Tyndall's Essays on the Floating matter of the Air	4 0	4 4
Worthies of the World	3 12	4 8
Mackay's Ali Baba's 21 days in India	2 0	2 4
Bain's James Mill (Biography)	2 12	3 0
The Sun ; by C. A. Young, In. S. Series	2 8	2 12
The Brain and its Functions, by J. Luys	2 8	2 12
Suicide ; by Prof. E. Morselli	2 8	2 12
Sight ; by J. Le Conte	2 8	2 12
Old Deccan Days ; by Mary Frere	3 12	4 0
Nelson's Scientific Study of Hindu Law	5 0	5 4
Letourneau's Biology	4 0	4 6
Letourneau's Sociology	5 8	6 0
Beaconsfield's Wit and Wisdom	3 0	3 4
The Priest in Absolution	0 10	0 11
The Priest in the Confessional	0 10	0 11
The High Church Confessional	0 10	0 11
Fowler's Human Science or Phrenology, Self-culture, Mental Philosophy, Health, Intellect, Memory, &c.	12 8	13 4

Bombay, 27th June, 1882.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. a.
Twenty-one Days in India ; by Sir Alli Baba, New Edn. Illustrated	6 12
Stanford's London Atlas of Universal Geography, containg 44 coloured Maps	18 12
Wollaston's English and Persian Dictionary	15 0
The Bostan of Sadi, translated ; by Captain H. W. Clarke	18 12
Unexplored Baloochistan, Route though Mekran, Bashkurd, Persia, Kurdestan, and Turkey ; by E. A. Floyer	17 8
Cox's Mythology of the Aryan Nations, New Edn. 1882	10 0
Boiler-maker's Ready Reckoner ; by Courtney band Clark	5 12
Bentley's Manual of Botany, New Edn. 1882	9 8
A Handbook to the Industries of the British Isles and United States ; by G. P. Bevan	3 0
Land Nationalisation, its necessity and its aims ; by A. R. Wallace	3 4
Curiosities of Superstition ; by W. H. D. Adams	3 4
Three English Statesmen, a course of Lectures on the Political History of England	3 4
Unknown to History : a story of the Captivity of Mary of Scotland ; by Charlotte M. Yonge, 2 vols	5 12
The Beautiful Wretch, a New Novel ; by W. Black	3 12
Autobiography of a Thief : a Novel by C. Reade New Illustrated Edn	2 4
It is never too late to mend ; by Ditto	2 4
Terrible Temptation ; by Ditto	2 4
The Cloister and the Earth ; by Ditto	2 4
Thomas's Rod in India, New Edn	15 12
Squires' Companion to Pharmacopia, New Edn. 1882	6 12
Ayola's Angel ; by Anthoney Trollope	3 12
New Army Act, 1882	2 0
Guide to Students, 1882-83	0 12
Catherine and Crawford Tait ; by Revd. W. Benham	1 8
Epochs of Reform by ; Justin McCarthy	1 8
Bulkley's Manual of Diseases of the Skin	4 4
Classic Architecture ; by Smith and Slater	3 4
The Lays of the Law ; by W. E. H.	1 8
Ants, Bees, and Wasps ; by Sir John Lubboch	3 4
With a Silken Thread, a Novel ; by F. L. Linton	1 4
A Confidential Agent, a Novel ; by James Payn	1 4
Monier William's Indian Wisdom	5 0
Sir Richard Temple's Men and Events of my Time in India	10 0
Ditto. India in 1880	10 0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNRIVALLED SHERRIES.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION
IN PRICES.

CASH. Per dozen.		CASH. Per dozen.
16 0	YELLOW SEAL — A light Spanish Wine of fair quality.	16 0
20 0	EXTRA DRY PALE — A light, natural, unblended Wine.	20 0
22 0	PALE DINNER — An excellent Wine for general use.	22 0
25 0	VINO DE PASTO — A good, genuine Dinner Wine.	25 0
28 0	OLD DRY — Very superior, soft and dry.	28 0
28 0	GOLDEN — A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine.	28 0
28 0	SUPERIOR FINO — Old, pure, delicate, dry.	28 0
28 0	MANZANILLA — Very dry and pale.	28 0
38 0	SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO — Very old and choice.	38 0

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

TROPICAL CASHMERE,

A LIGHT WOOLLEN FABRIC

FOR THE RAINS.

Lounge Coat and Trousers, well cut and finished...... Rs. 32 cash.

TO BE OBTAINED ONLY FROM THE INTRODUCERS,

HOAR & CO., 13, RAMPART-ROW. BOMBAY.

THOMSON & TAYLOR

Solicit attention to the superior quality of their
AERATED WATERS ;
In the process of the manufacture of which they use
PURE FILTERED WATER,
So essential to the production of really good beverages.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Soda-water ... ...per doz.	0 12	Tonic-water .. ..per doz.	1 0
Lemonade ... ... „	1 0	Potash-water ... ... „	0 12
Gingerade ... ... „	1 0	Ginger-ale ... ... „	1 8
Seltzer-water ... ... „	1 0	Lithia-water ... ... „	1 8
Vichy-water ... ... „	1 4		

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

THE EDINA BLEND
OF
FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES.

THE supreme excellence of this Spirit cannot fail to impress the most captious Critic. Its delicate homogeneous flavour and fragrance result from original fine quality perfected by the maturing influences of age ; and will be pronounced without equal in any Whisky hitherto imported. A comparison is invited with the brands now in the market.

Per Dozen Rs. 24.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

STERLING SILVER KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES!

In open crystal face case ..Rs. 40 and 50
In hunting „ .. „ 45 and 60
„ ½ „ „ .. „ 50 and 60

THE above mentioned watches, the manufacture of which receives the most careful attention by our home firm, are uncontradictedly far above the average quality of watches sold in India at the same rates, and can be confidently recommended to all those in need of a neat, really good, and reliable time-keeper.

Guarantee 3 years. Price cash. No discount.
POSTAGE AND PACKING FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, LADIES' OUTFITTER, &c.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE REGIMENTAL STORES of the 3rd Sind Horse, disbanded, WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Jacobabad on the 7th JULY, 1882. These Stores comprise saddlery, arms, accoutrements, regimental necessaries, drill cloth, lace, and all articles pertaining to a Native Cavalry Regiment.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

MILITARY RISKS.

IT is an advantage to MILITARY MEN to effect Assurances in time of Peace, as the small Military Extra covers the Risk of War in any part of the Globe. Should Officers delay effecting Assurances until time of War, they are then liable to pay a heavy War Extra.
THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
Standard Life Office, 14, Rampart-row, Bombay, June, 1882.

ARRIVAL OF TEA.

FIRST CROP OF THE SEASON
FROM COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL ESTATE.

OUR CELEBRATED, much appreciated and best of Indian Teas, EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE, is unsurpassable for its PURITY, FLAVOUR and CHEAPNESS. It is highly merited for its refreshing, soothing and nutritious propensities, for which it has gained the highest opinion of all those who have tasted its imparting beverage. It has, through its superiority, brought us MOST DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE ; and a trial is requested from those who have not, as yet, tried this UNEQUALLED TEA. Sold in one pound tin packets at Re. 1-12-0 per lb. ; from 15 lbs. and upwards at 2 annas less per lb.

COLONEL HAWES' TEA AGENCY.
ONLY AGENTS IN INDIA,
M. H. MAJU & CO.,
NO. 22, CHURCH GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY.
IMPORTANT.—As a guidance for servants and coachmen two large representations of TEA-POTS are painted on the front windows of our Tea Emporium.
Bombay, 13th June, 1882.

BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.'S PREPARATIONS.

HAZELINE.
BISHOP'S CITRATE OF CAFFEINE.
THE "BURROUGHS" BEEF & IRON WINE.
WYETH'S COMPRESSED TABLETS
OF
CHLORATE OF POTASH AND BORAX.
CINCHONIDIA SALICYLATE.
PEPTONIC TABLETS.
SODA MINT.
POTASH BICARBONATE.
WYETH'S DIALYSED IRON.
FELLOWS' SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES.
KEPLER'S MALT EXTRACT.
KEPLER'S COD LIVER OIL WITH MALT EXTRACT.
SYMES' LAC BISMUTHI.
SYMES' LAC BISMUTHI ET CERII.
McK. AND R. OVOID PILLS.
(These pills, of which a complete list will be supplied on application, are without exception the best made pills extant.)
A list of the above preparations with prices will be sent on application.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

CASELLA'S RAIN GUAGES.
Rs. 13-8-0.
THACKER & Co., Ld.

GARFIELD MEMORIAL HOSPITAL.
UNITED STATES CONSULATE.

I AM directed to give public information as to a proposed plan of honoring the memory of the late President Garfield by building a National Hospital in the District of Columbia, to be known for ever as the Garfield Memorial Hospital. The hospital to be open to all needing its aid and ministrations without regard to class, caste, creed or color.
It is thought that the proposed memorial cannot but commend itself to the attention, not only of Americans temporarily abroad, but of all persons of whatever nationality, who abhor assassination, and wish to show their respect for the cause of law and order.
I am directed to make known the fact that I am authorized to receive and forward contributions for the object in question to the Hon'ble James Gilfillan, Treasurer of the United States, who has consented to act as Treasurer of the Fund. General W. T. Sherman is chairman and the Hon'ble William Windom, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee composed of eminent men throughout the United States of America. I may add that the smallest contributions will be thankfully received, and donors names, nationality, caste or creed will be made known by me to the Honorary Treasurer.
B. F. FARNHAM, United States Consul.
Bombay, 1st June, 1882.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF CROSS AND BLACKWELL'S AND OTHER MAKERS' PROVISIONS.
On FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Abdool Kerygoom Surufally, the following :—
51 cases Cross and Blackwell's and other makers' provisions, consisting of jams, jelly, preserved meats, fish, tart fruits, pickles, sauce, sausages, vegetables, butter, &c., &c.
The goods are now on view.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 28th June, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 28th inst., sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the old Telegraph Office compound, Lower Colaba, the valuable and handsome French-polished carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich plain glassware, handsome porcelainware, a mahogany cottage pianoforte by George Rogers and Co., a strong built door shigram, rich table ornaments, flowervases, parian figures, handsome pictures, &c., the property of W. Pead, Esq., proceeding to England, the same comprises rich plain glassware, best plated cruet and pickle stands, egg boiler, butter pot, tea and coffee service, biscuit box, ice pitcher spoons and forks, table, chamber and piano candlesticks, waiters, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, table cutlery by Mappins, French polished blackwood and teakwood furniture such as dining-room, drawing-room, pier, side, folding, writing, dressing and washhand tables, dining-room, drawing-room, easy, low, folding, reclining, and mallet-pattern arm and without-arm chairs, sideboard, whatnot, dumbwaiter, conversation sofa and reclining couches, chiffonier, book and hat stands, a mahogany cottage pianoforte by George Rogers and Co., lady's writing table, iron bedstead, iron baby's cot, wardrobe, chest of drawers, dressing and cheval glass, clothes press, cupboard, Brussels carpet, hanging and table lamps, screens, table ornaments, handsome pictures, flowervases, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture, copper utensils, &c.
AT 2 P. M.
1 strong built door shigram.
The above is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SQUARES.
On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Bhugwandass Bhagia—
75 tons superior teak squares
In small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 1st July, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at the Storekeeper's quarters, Commissariat stores, Town Barracks, Fort, the valuable and handsome Frenchpolished carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, English brass bedstead, handsome large size renaissance, sideboard, rich table ornaments, flower vases, bronze figures, pictures, plants, &c., the property of Lieut. Pearson, Assistant Commissary.
Full particulars will be given hereafter.

On SATURDAY next, the 1st July at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—
On account and at the risk of Hajee Vully Hajee Khumissa—
V-K 11-10 } 1—2—2 cases haberdasherry ex "Teviot."
On account and at the risk of Abdool Tyeb Heptoola—
F T A T H & Co. } 1-1520, 1520A, 197, 198—5 cases toys, jewellery, and earthenware ex Hugenden.

SALE OF T. RED YARN.
On MONDAY next, the 3rd July, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of Gopal Geerdhur—
R.S.—2,205—2,094-2,095 2,100/2,103 } 6 bales T. Red yarn ex s.s. Italia.
2,250/78 20 „ „ ex s.s. Hispania.
2,379/88 10 „ „ ex s.s. Roumania.
2,434/43 10 „ „ ex s.s. Armenia.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DELISLE ROAD AT BYCULLA.
On WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Soorabjee Jamsetjee Bottlewalla and Dossabhoy Jamsetjee Dawur, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Rustomjee Bramjee Daroowalla (an insolvent), in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 20th day of August, 1881.
All that piece of farundaree ground, together with the messuage or bungalow standing thereon, situate on Delisle-road at Byculla without the Fort, in the sub-district of Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 311 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Delisle-road, on the west by the property of Hill Pill Smith, on the north by the property of Nowrojee Inspector, and on the south by the property of Girdhur Purdesy, and which said premises are partly in the occupation of Mr. Lescivich.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th July, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at No. 6, Grant-road, close to Mr. John Ryan's bungalow, opposite the Railway Station, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a glass aquarium with gold fishes on stand, a Wheeler and Wilson's sewing-machine, a large size musical box, an office shigram with a bay Arab horse and harness, rich table ornaments and flower vases, plants, &c., the property of G. Ainsworth, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 28th June, 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SEWING MACHINES ! SEWING MACHINES !!—Of almost EVERY MAKER, the "SINGER" and "WHEELER and WILSON" included, ORIGINALS, no imitations or counterfeits. All guaranteed for twelve months. Send for catalogue. H. A. GEYER, Elphin. Circle, Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—Loose balance wheel, nickle plated or richly pearled, triple action, not allowing the machine to work on wrong side ; innumerable improvements. 2 Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WE are now in a position to supply our constituents with the INDIAN CONDIMENTS manufactured by us, and especially adapted for this season, such as TAMARIND FISH, MANGOE PICKLE, CHUTNIES, PRESERVES, &c., &c., prepared with the best description of ingredients and are unrivalled in flavour and freshness.—BARTON & Co., GENERAL MERCHANTS, CHURCH GATE-STREET.

GERMAN BEER in pints. Fresh shipment just to hand in splendid condition. Rs. 18 per case of 6 dozen pints. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

NOTICE.—During Mr. E. M. WALTON'S temporary absence from Bombay, his practice will be left in charge of his assistant, Mr. C. A. GRAVES.

WANTED, Board and Lodge by a Bachelor of quiet habits (respectable family preferred) in Fort or elsewhere. State terms "CARL," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR SALE, pair of Arab galloways, 14, 8 years old, believed sound, quiet to ride and drive, good lady's horses, driven constantly in tonga. D. F. O., Dhulia, Khandesh.

BUTTER.—Just received a consignment of finest Danish Butter.—½ lb. tins, Rs. 4-2-0 per half dozen. 1 lb. tins Rs. 7-12-0 per half dozen.—OWEN and OKELL, 23, Apollo-street.

WANTED, a good strong district TONGA and pair of PONIES (young, sound, about 13-2 high). Apply to Capt. MACPHERSON, Superintendent of Police, Karwar.

WANTED, a HEAD CLERK for the Hingunghat Mill Company, Limited. Apply stating salary required, to the SECRETARY. Hingunghat, 26th June, 1882.

NOOR MAHOMED & Co., 34, Meadow-street.—Overland Passengers and Travellers can be supplied with every requisite at a moment's notice.

INDIA-RUBBER SOLUTION, guaranteed waterproof, for repairing bicycle tyres, diving dresses, rain coats, &c., can be had at Re. 1-8 per tin from JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST received Japanese Squeaking Dolls ; Satsuma, Kaga and Metal Inlaid ware and fresh China crystallized ginger. P. C. KHARAS, China and Japan Depository, 30, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE by AUCTION, about 400 chests GUZERAT OPIUM at No. 19, Marine Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th June, at 11 a.m., local time. For particulars and conditions apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co.

A TRUSTWORTHY NURSE, giving up service to live in the country, wishes to BRING UP a CHILD. Would have every care. 2, St. John's Villas, Western-road, East Finchley, London, N., England.

DOORS, windows, mouldings, panels, venetians, glass sashes, wooden bungalows, roofs and bridges of any design manufactured at Messrs. MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & Co.'s Timber Works, Tank Bunder.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CRYSTALISED SUGAR (No. 1) Rs. 4-8-0 per 28 lbs. nett. Soft do. Rs. 4 per 28 lbs., for cash.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, from the 1st July or thereabouts, a very desirable furnished BUNGALOW, situated in Marine Lines. Rent, Rs. 150 only. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, a completely furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Land's-end, Lower-road, with a drawing, dining and four bed-rooms. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Lower-road, lately vacated by George Taylor, Esq., barrister-at-law. It has ample accommodation for two families. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, a very desirable three-storied BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, admirably adapted for a chimmery of about a dozen gents or a school house. Rent only Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, the well-known BUNGALOW on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, lately vacated by the Hon. Sir Michael Westropp, late Chief Justice of Bombay. It is one of the best Bungalows. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st August next, the very desirable upper-storied BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, Wilderness Mount, lately vacated by F. Mathew, Esq., late Agent B. B. & C. I. Railway, and now occupied by E. Fulton, Esq. Rent very moderate. Apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st July next, a comfortable BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, the Ridge. Only for Rs. 150. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, on the verge of Cumbala Hill, the two-storied commodious BUNGALOW, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Stevens and Adams. It has separate accommodation for two families. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, at Breach Candy, the upper-storied BUNGALOW, next door to Surgn.-Major Blanc. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, a small desirable BUNGALOW near the Byculla Railway Station, for Rs. 35 only. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, a desirable upper-storied BUNGALOW near the Grant Road Station. Rent only Rs. 75. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st July next, a comfortable BUNGALOW in Grant Road, next door to the old Theatre House. It has a very large compound and the rent is very moderate. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, STORM HALL in Mazagon, on the top of Bhunderwada Hill. It is lately put in thorough repairs and commands a charming view of the Harbour and open to the breeze from all sides. Rent only Rs. 125. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a very desirable upper-storied BUNGALOW situated in Middle Colaba and known as "Marine Villa," lately built with English taste and style, suitable for two separate families, and commands a most charming view of Malabar Hill and the Harbour. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st July next, a very desirable UPPER-FLOOR in Colaba facing the sea, next door to the B. B. and C. I. Railway terminus, now in the occupation of Mr. Pead, First Class Pilot. It has a separate entrance, kitchen and servants' quarters. It consists of a drawing, dining and two bed and bath rooms. The situation is exceedingly charming and commands a grand view all over Bombay. For rent and other particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, two BUNGALOWS in Lower Colaba. Rent Rs. 75 and 50. For further particulars applly to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, four very desirable FLOORS in Rampart Row, could be used as offices, as well as for residences. Rent Rs. 225, 150, 150 and 150. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent

TO LET, a RESIDENCE in Bell Lane, only for Rs. 45. Accommodation very good. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET, four RESIDENCES in Hornby Row, for Rs. 65, 125, 125, 125, and also cheap rooms in the late Royal Hotel building, from Rs. 20 and upwards. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 27.

TO-DAY being mail day, there has scarcely been scope for the news respecting the Egyptian difficulty to exercise its full effect, but there can be no doubt that it has caused a considerable amount of anxiety in business circles. The general opinion undoubtedly is that a peaceful settlement will be arrived at, and that the Canal will not be interrupted; but there are nevertheless indications, in the way Government Paper has been affected, and the extensive inquiry manifested for coals, that some people hold contrary views.

The commercial advices from London of yesterday's date afford no very decided indication of the state of public opinion at home, but so far as they go the tendency expressed is pretty much on a par with what is observable here. Consols are ⅛ lower at 99½, Rupee Paper ⅛ lower in Fours and ⅜ in Fours-and-a-half; whilst with the exception of a rise of 10s. in Hongkong and Shanghai, Indian Exchange Bank shares have declined all round, Oriental and Mercantile by £1 and Chartered by 10s. per share. This movement, in face of a rise of ½d. per oz., is certainly significant, especially when taken in conjunction with the generally dull reports respecting the other markets likely to be affected.

Piece-goods in Manchester are reported quiet, and the Liverpool Cotton market yesterday was also quiet in tone, with a decline of 1-16d. in Americans on the spot and 1-64d. to arrive; the day's sales being only estimated at 10,000 bales. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands were unchanged at 12⅞ cents., but September shipment had advanced from 12·07 to 12·25 cents. per lb., the latter movement being due, no doubt, to an idea that any interruption to the Suez Canal traffic would throw an additional demand for cotton on the States. The receipts at the U. S. ports give the following comparisons:—

	1882	1881	1880
Two days' Receipts............	2,000	4,400	4,000
Three days' do.	3,000	8,300	6,900

EXCHANGE.—Reuter quotes Bar Silver in London yesterday at 51⅞d., but we hear of private messages quoting 52d. In any case the market is unquestionably higher and rates for sterling have accordingly ruled very firm, with a partial advance of 1-32d. Only a limited business has been done, and in all probability we shall see little, if any, change until the result of to-morrow's biddings for Council drafts is known. Closing quotations are:—

Bank Bills on demand		...1s. 8 1-16d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	..1s. 8 1-32d.	,,
Do.	3 months' sight	..1s. 8 5-32d.	,,
Credits	3 months' sight	..1s. 8¼d.	,,
Francs	3 ,, ,,	..2·13¼d.	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium, 60 days' sight at ½ discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has shown, perhaps more than anything else, the anxiety felt regarding the turn affairs may take in Egypt. In the morning sellers at first named Rs. 101 for Fours, but in a very short time Rs. 100⅞ was offering, and later in the day business was actually done, although not to a large amount, at Rs. 100 13-16. Fours-and-a-half are quite nominal at Rs. 108.

SHARES have also to some little extent experienced the effect of the warlike tenor of the day's telegrams. Press companies, it has been decided by the speculators, are most likely to be adversely affected should hostilities actually arise, and a very general decline of Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 per share has taken place, whilst in Prince of Wales the drop has been Rs. 75. Spinning and Weaving Mills, on the other hand, are, if anything, a trifle firmer, and in a few cases we note a recovery of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Bank of Bombays naturally move in sympathy with paper, and a fall of 1 per cent. has been established.

COTTON has been practically at a standstill to-day, no transaction of any importance being quoted for export. Sellers are disposed to accept a reduction of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy, but in the existing state of things this has been insufficient to attract business. Mail day and the dull accounts from Liverpool partially account for the downward movement, but there is also an idea amongst the dealers that war may affect the market adversely.

WHEAT is nominally unchanged at previous prices, say Rs. 33-8 for No. 1 White and Rs. 31 for Soft Red, but there are few buyers at these figures, and the market is dull notwithstanding the small arrivals.

LINSEED is steady at Rs. 5-9½ to Rs. 5-10. Rapeseed is firm at nominally Rs. 6-7 to Rs. 6-8 per cwt. for Guzerat.

FREIGHTS continue very quiet. For Liverpool 25s. is the quoted rate *viâ* Canal, but only a limited amount of cargo is offering at that. The Lady Dalhousie has been definitely fixed for Antwerp at 30s. For London room is available at 25s. per ton. There are still some disengaged steamers in harbour, and if they are fixed we may look for increased weakness.

PIECE-GOODS have been very quiet to-day, having been to some extent a Hindu holiday. In any case the tendency is not active, and dealers seem inclined to await rather than anticipate the course of affairs at home.

COALS meet an active inquiry, but there is next to nothing doing owing to the absence of sellers. Stocks on the bunder are now known to be remarkably small, and were anything to occur to check the traffic of the Canal, or even were it definitely announced that an expedition from this side would proceed to Egypt, a rapid rise would ensue. Even without these possibilities the market occupies a very strong position, and with the dealers out of the way consumers may have to pay much higher for their requirements in the future.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Fraser, 1,349 tons, Captain W. Elwood, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Kurrachee (24th June), brought a general cargo.

THE A. S. N. Co.'s steamer Peshwa, 1,399 tons, Captain J. Carson, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Calcutta (7th June), brought a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Punjaub, 695 tons, Captain S. Dawson, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and Mr. Xazier, and 37 deck passengers.

CAPTAIN H. GRIFFITH, of the barque Ireland, which arrived on the 26th instant, reports that during the voyage she spoke on the 9th May at the Lat. 37-51 S. Long, 1-43 W., J. W. Parker, from Bohia to Akyab, 24 days out, all well; on the 21st May, at the Lat 38 S. Long 28-38 E., the Keirerdole, from Rio Janeiro to Rangoon, 29 days out, all well.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ravenna, 2,319 tons, Captain E. Stewart, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from London, &c., brought the English mails and the following cargo:—7 cases medicine, 45 cases cochineal, 61 bales twist, 4 cases wool, 193 cases wine, 2 cases cards, 17 cases clocks, 20 kegs nails, 6 packages barley, 145 barrels beer, 185 boxes candles, 10 packages coal tar, 475 drums oil, 464 packages colors and paints, 107 packages ironware, 5 packages chinaware, 13 packages buckets, 50 packages flax, 452 boxes bar silver, 6 boxes specie, 1 box rupees and notes, 11 cases needles, 189 packages piecegoods, 500 packages steel, 130 cases champagne, 530 packages stones, 4 cases boots, 5 cases toys, 55 cases geneva, 30 cases provisions, 59 packages varnish, 40 packages turpentine, 6 cases milk, 9 packages glassware, 6 packages ivory, 78 packages spelter, 94 packages glass, 10 packages cruicibles, 12 boxes gold, 8 packages corks, 1 case saffron, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVAL.

June	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
27	Punjaub (s)	Dawson	Bussorah, June 14.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commander.	Destination.
27	St. Sunstan (s)....	Henry	London.
	Surat (s)	Adamson ..	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Ravenna, to Australia, &c.
Steamer Hesperia, to Liverpool, &c.
Steamer Punjaub, to Kurrachee.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 26.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall (s)—54 cases sheet iron, Ramchunder Mahadew and Co; 4 cases glassware, Mancherjee Pallonjee; 470 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Inchelutha (s)—100 kegs nails, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.
Clan Macleod (s)—40 boxes tobacco pipes, Surufally Hiptoola; 290 kegs nails, A. N. Chandabhoy; 250 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Shaik Adum.

FROM LONDON.

Arcot (s)—50 drums turpentine and 25 drums linseed oil, Ewart, Latham and Co.
Twilight—40 cases old tom, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Kaieteur (s)—10 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Perins (s)—1 qr. cask sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Lady Dalhousie (s)—.0 cases copper braziers, Lyon and Co; 1,0 drums linseed oil, 10 drums sperm oil, Abdool Hoosein Heptoola and Co; 50 cases copper braziers, Benn, Ashley and Co; 10 drums turpentine, Mahamedally D. woodbhoy; 5 drums boiled oil, 3 casks paints and 5 drums colza oil, Ebrahim Abdool Curim; 255 cases oilmanstores, 57 cases medicines, 3 cases hair oil and 1 case knife polish, Essoofally Sumsoodin; 98 packages oilmanstores, soap, toys, medicines, &c., Rogers and Co; 8 cases glassware, Sorabjee Cowasjee and Co; 250 boxes candles, Goolamally Jeewanjee and Co; 71 cases oilmanstores, soap, confectionery, blacking, &c., Cowasjee Dadabhoy; packages stationery, Hassum Currim; 2 cases stationery, E. R. Mody; 6 cases soap, Goolamally Jeewanjee and Co; 200 boxes candles and and 5 cases lamps and platedware, Ebram Hajee Allarakhia; 5 casks nails, Abdoolhoosein Hyderally; 19 cases biscuits, A. C. Ahmed; 25 casks ale, Ruttonjee Bomanjee and Co; 125 cases matches, Volkart Brothers; 4 cases varnish and 15 drums turpentine, Abdoolally Sumsoodin.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Rosetta (s)—10 cases liquer, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Sumatra (s)—30 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

JUNE 27.

FROM GLASGOW.

Hesperia (s)—4 casks green paint, Ebrahim Abdool Curim.
Clan Macleod (s)—8 bundles corks, Rogers and Co; 55 hogsheads ale, Lyon and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hesperia (s)—90 cases copper-sheets, W. and A. Graham and Co; 25 cases clocks, Hajee Esmall Abdoola; 25 bales brown papers, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Ravenna (s)—2 boxes gold bars (Rs. 85,000), Volkart Brothers; 2 boxes gold bars (Rs. 1,22,570), Oriental Bank; 89 cases provisions, Hafizoola Fazoola.
Lady Dalhousie (s)—40 cases matches, Volkart Brothers; 20 kegs iron wire nails, Allybhoy Bapoojee; 250 boxes bangles, Abdoolally Shaikadum; 12 packages glass and earthwares and soap, Munchurjee Pallonjee; 8 packages wine, C. H. B. Forbes and Co; 20 cases sheet glass, Essoofally Mawoojee.
France (s)—10 cases whisky, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FORM ANTWERP.

Inchelutha (s)—100 cases glassware, B. W. Pathuck and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Daphne (s)—110 bales printing papers, J. Janni.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Singapore (s)—50 cases brandy, D. P. Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Calcutta—350 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.
County of Selkirk—150 bales cotton, John Marshall; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 1,800 cwts linseed, Finlay, Muir and Co; 1,500 cwts myrabolams, Ruttonsee Mooljee; 450 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Speke Hall (s)—60 bales wool and 15 bales cotton, Jairam Sewjee; 93 bales cotton, Doongersee Jetta; 100 bales cotton, Wookerda Khetsee; 158 bales cotton, Madhowjee Canjee; 105 bales cotton, M. D. Cama and Co; 200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 87 bales cotton, Bhozraj Nurpall and Co; 125 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 50 bales wool, Goculdass Jaithanee; 50 bales wool, Runchordass Moorarjee; 27 bales wool, Mearally Canjee; 2,000 cwts wheat, Mackinlay Simpson and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, John Marshall; 85 bales rags, Vussonjee Dewjee; 150 bales hemp, Wagjee Dewjee; 55 bales hides, Owen and Okell; 68 bales wool, Damodur Khuttow; 73 bales wool, Becherdass Pragjee; 51 bales wool, Nanjee Bhanjee; 200 bales cotton, Cooverjee Mowjee; 3 bales cotton, Ruchordass Laljee; 115 bales cotton, Muggon Jaitha.

FOR LONDON.

Wave Queen—240 cwts horns, Esmall Gangjee and Co.
St. Dunstan (s)—400 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co; 13 bales skins, Esmall Gangjee and Co; 101 bales hides and skins, Owen and Okell; 23 bales skins, Shuriffbhoy Jafferbhoy; 3 bales skins, Bhimjee Mowjee.
Surat (s)—3 boxes silver coins (Rs. 20,200), the N. Bank.
Clan Macleod (s)—281 cwts horns, Volkart Brothers; 30 cwts lac, Cullianjee Dhrumsee; 300 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapatty.

FOR ANTWERP.

Standard (s)—800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR EUROPE.

Truebreton—7,500 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Argosy (s)—750 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 9,004½ cwt linsee and 16,047½ cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cathay (s)—100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 100 bales cotton Harvey and Sabapatty.

FOR GENOA.

Singapore (s)—73 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 8 bales cotton, Olcese and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Cathay (s)—216 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Bedouin (s)—250 cwts coir yarn, F. Sauquet and Co.
Abana (s)—4,411 cwts gingellseed and 37,736 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Abergaldie (s)—81½ cwts rapeseed, George Lockhart and Co; 4,000½ cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co; 6,0 0 cwts wheat and 1,500 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Calcutta (s)—96 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass.

FOR KOBE (JAPAN).

Thibet (s)—50 bales twist, the New D. P. S. and W. Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Thibet (s)—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thibet (s)—24½ cwts olibanum, Cassum Bhimjee; 96 cwts olibanum, Ally Mahamed Hassum; 20 cwts heerabole and 2 cwts mother-of-pearl shells, Ramjeebhoy Corjee; 25 bundles ivory and 27 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Ludhabhoy Chuttoo; 13 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Fazul Mahamed Dama; 88 bales cotton, Hunsraj Hursookdass; 93 bales cotton, Dewcurun Ramcurun; 36 bales cotton, Chandamull Kothari; 166 bales cotton, Momanbhoy Gangjee; 20 bales twist, S. N. Talatee and Co; 50 bales twist, Hajee Jan Mahamed Abdool Khaiuck; 62 bales twist, Hajee Ellias Ally; 96 bales twist, Jaiaazbhoy Peerbhoy; 117 bales twist, Hajee Adum Esmali and Co; 150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 101 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram; 30 bales twist, Achoong; 30 bales cotton, Joovarimull Moolchund; 54 bales cotton, David Sossoon and Co; 44 bales twist, Tata and Co; 190 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 30 cwts corinderseed, 40 cwts fennelseed and 15 cwts cummin seed, Essa Sallay Mahomed.
Daphne (s)—308 cwts sandalwood, Framjee Eduljee; 100 bales twist, W. and A. Graham and Co; 115 bales twist Kaikhusroo Merban; 25 bales twist, Mansook Mothalal; 200 bales cotton, Buneechund Fuckerchund.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 26TH JUNE, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m. 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·781
Temperature of the Air........................	81·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer........................	78·4
Dew Point..	77·2
Relative humidity of Air.........................	·863
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	7·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)..	86·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.).....	75·1
General Direction of Wind* ..WSW, W, WNW, NNW, W.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*..................	414
Fall of Rain*..	0·05
Total fall during month	26·54
,, ,, ,, year................................	26.70
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 27th........	0·35.

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 27.

Wright, Capt., R. E., on duty, from Allahabad.
Maguire, Lieut., Hydrabad Contingent, on leave, from Tanghoo.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 27.

Cameron, Surg., to join, to Ganda Oude.
Stewart, Lieut.-Col., S. C., on leave, to England.
Wright, Capt., R. E., on duty, to England.
Maguire, Lieut., Hydrabad Contingent, on leave, to England.
Mainwaring, Capt., S. W. Borderers, on duty, to England.
Williams, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, June 28.

There will be parade in the Town Hall this day, (Wednesday) the 28th instant, at 9 p. m. (Bombay time). The manual, firing and bayonet exercises will be practiced. Sword drill for officers and Sergeants. All officers will be practiced in the new Salute.

The usual Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head-quarters on Wednesday, the 5th July, at 6 p. m. All members are requested to attend.

By order, W. M. TENNENT,
Capt. and Actg. Adjt., B. V. R. C.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 24.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. M. Hammick, of the Madras C. S., Offg. 1st Asst. Comsr. and Dis. Magte. of Coorg, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt. of Madras.

Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, C. S., Comsr. of Excise in the C. P. to be Junior Secy. to the Chief Comsr. and Director of Agriculture in the Central Provinces, with effect the 10th Feb.

Mr. F. C. Anderson, C. S., Asst. Secy. to the Chief Comsr. to be Comsr. of Excise, vice Mr. Fraser.

Mr. F. C. Berry, C. S., Asst. Comsr., 3rd Class, to be Asst. Secy. to the Chief Comsr., vice Mr. Anderson.

The services of Surg. M. O'Dwyer, Offg. Medical Officer, 1st N. I., are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N. W. Prov. and Oude.

Surg. Major F. W. A. DeFabeck, Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Comsr. for Bengal during the absence on leave of Surg. Major R. Lidderdale, M. D., or until further orders.

The Hon. Sir Richard Garth, Kt., Q. C., Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for two months and three days, with effect from the 14th July, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Govr. Gen. in Council is pleased to delegate to the Chief Comsr. of Assam, for the purpose of being exercised within the territories forming that Chief Comssrship., the powers over the said territories which at the time of the formation of the said Chief Comsrship., were vested in the Lieut. Govr. of Bengal by Bengal Act V of 1869 (an Act to empower the Lieut.-Govr. of Bengal to direct Courts of Sessions to be held in different towns in a district).

The services of Lieut. W. S. Hewett, 8th N. I., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab for employment as Offg. Cant. Magte.

Mr. W. E. D'Arcy, Asst. Consvr. of Forests of the 1st Grade in Assam, is transferred to the Hy. Assd. Districts.

Mr. A. U. Fanshawe, B. C. S., Post Master General, Bombay, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties on 12th June.

Surg.-Major H. W. Graham, Assay Master, Bombay Mint, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties on 16th June.

Surgeon-Major P. F. Bellew resumed charge of his duties as Dy. Assay Master, Bombay Mint, on 16th June.

The services of Capt. G. W. Martin are replaced at the disposal of the Revenue and Aricl. Dept.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the departure of Mr. T. W. H. Hughes, Offg. Dy. Supdt., Geological Survey of India, on six months' leave, Mr. F. Fedden is appointed to officiate as Asst. in the 1st Grade until further orders.

Mr. F. Chambers, Meteorl. Reporter for Western India, is granted furlough on medical certificate for one year, with effect from the 6th instant.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. A. Crawford, Bo. C. S., Attaché in the Foreign Dept., officiated as a Pol. Asst. of the 1st Class from the 1st April to the 16th May inclusive.

The services of Surg.-Major F. W. A. DeFabeck, Medical Officer of the Deoli Irregular Force, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Dept.

Mr. F. Holmwood, 1st Asst. to the Pol. Agent at Zanzibar, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 7th April last.

The following promotions are made in the 2nd Regt., C. I. Horse, with effect from the 1st May:—
Woordie-Major Mahomed Murad Ali Khan to be Ressaldar, vice Ressaidar Karam Singh, pensioned.
Ressaidar Garbha Singh to be Woordie-Major, vice Woordie-Major Mahomed Murad Ali Khan, promoted.
Jemadar Burmadin to be Ressaidar, vice Ressaidar Abdul Hakim Khan, pensioned.
Jemadar Sahibdad Khan to be Ressaidar, vice Ressaidar Garbha Singh, promoted.
Kote-Dafadar Abdul Rahman Khan to be Jemadar, vice Jemadar Sahibdad Khan, promoted.
Dafadar Jowahir Singh to be Jemadar, vice Jemadar Burmadin, promoted.

Subject to the confirmation of H. M.'s Govt., H.E. the Viceroy and Govr. Gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. H. Reinhold as Acting Consul for the Netherlands at Calcutta.

Subject to the confirmation of H. M.'s Govt., H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. M. Gutteling as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Calcutta.

Subject to the confirmation of H. M.'s Govt., H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. B. Avellino as Acting Vice-Consul for the Kingdom of Italy at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. L. Biedermann.

Subject to the confirmation of H. M.'s Govt., H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. G. B. Avellino as Acting Consular Agent for the Republic of France at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. L. Biedermann.

Subject to the confirmation of H. M.'s Govt., H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Gen. in Council is pleased to recongnize the appointment of Mr. G. B. Avellino as Acting Consul for the Kingdom of Belgium at Rangoon during the absence of Mr. L. Biedermann.

Subject to the confirmation of H. M.'s Govt., H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. J. Tintner as Acting Vice-Consul for Spain at Bombay during the absence of Mr. A. Blascheck.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Ghazipur V. R Bn.—Mr. H. G. Ross, C. S., to be Major, vice Major F. W. Porter, C. S., resigned.

Lieut-Col (Bt. Col.) J. W. McQueen, C. B., Bl. S.C., A.D.C. to the Queen, Comdt. 5th P. I., is granted furlough out of India (p. a.) for 304 days, from 2nd Feb.

Major (Bt. Lieut. Col) H. F. Blair, R. E., Exe. Engr. 1st grade, P. W. D., is granted furlough out of India (p. a.) for one year, from 16th Oct. in extension of the special leave granted to him in G. G. O. No. 572 of 1880.

Sub-Condr. A. Paterson, Commissariat Dept., is granted leave in India (m. c.) for 182 days, with effect from the 24th March.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India:—
Major H. S. Hutchinson, Bl S. C., (p. a.) for two months.
Capt. W. Hailes, Bl. S. C., (m. c.) for two months.
Lieut E. A. Smith, R.A., (m. c.) for six months.
Surg. J. Wilson, M.D., (p. a.) for 183 days.
Condr. M. Carew, Comst. Dept. (m. c.) for four months.

The promotion of Lieut.-Col. C. Martin, C. B., Bengal Cavalry, to the rank of Col. by brevet, is antedated to the 1st Oct. 1881, subject to H. M.'s approval.

5th B. C.—Ressaldar Mir Hedayut Ally, to be Ressaldar-Major, vice Mahomed Uslum Khan, "Sirdar Bahadur," seconded,—23rd June.

17th B. C.—Jemadar Buldeo Singh, to be Ressaidar vice Sulwunt Singh, invalided; Kote-Duffadar Wazeer Ali Khan, to be Jemadar, vice Buldeo Singh promoted,—1st May, 1880.

1st N. I.—Jemadar Jhunda Sing, to be Subadar, vice Haime Sing, invalided; Jemadar Soorju Sing, to be Subadar vice Jyserie Sing, invalided; Color-Havildar Kunhye Persaud, to be Jemadar, vice Jhunda Sing, promoted; Color-Havildar Jygobind Sing, to be Jemadar, vice Soorju Sing, promoted,—1st May.

20th N. I.—Subadar Mowladad, "Sirdar Bahdur," to be Subadar-Major, vice Nehal Singh, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided,—1st May.,

25th N. I.—Havildar Man Sing, to be Jemadar, vice Wazir Sing, deceated,—7th May.

40th N. I.—Jemadar Nund Loll Singh, to be Subadar, vice Chet Singh, "Sirdar Bahadur," invalided; Havildar Girwar Singh, to be Jemadar, vice Nund Loll Singh, promoted,—10th April.

Punjab Frontier Force—2nd Sikh Inf.—Jemadar Mad Mir, to be Subadar, vice Mihr Baksh, invalided; Havildar Karam Ali, to be Jemadar, vice Mad Mir, promoted,—1st May.

1st P. I.—Havildar Essur Sing, to be Jemadar, vice Gopal Sing, resigned,—30th April.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to admit Subadar-Major Kashi Oobaray, of the Kolhapur Inf., an Honorary Member of the 1st Class of the Oeder of British India, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur."

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following Asst. Engrs. 1st grade have been temporarily promoted to Exe. Engr. 4th grade, from the dates specified:—

Mr. F. E. Braham, Mr. H. H. Grahan, and Mr. E. W. Arundell, 19th Dec. 1881; Mr. T. R. Wynne, 28th Feb.; Mr. J. Tait, 10th March; Mr. E. I. Shadbolt, 17th Mr. G. Humfress, 3rd April; Mr. W. G. Allen, 8th; Lieut. G. F. Wilson, R.E., 10th; Mr. F. B. Hebbert and Mr. H. Lucksfedt, 12th; Mr. J. M. Salmond and Mr. H. S. Harington, 15th; Mr. T. Michell, 5th May; Mr. G. Moyle, 9th and Mr. C. H. C. Bickerton, 15th and Mr. G. Cowper, 27th.

The undermentioned 2nd Grade Asst. Engrs are transferred from the Railway Branch to British Burma Provl. Estabt:—Mr. F. Reilly, Mr. S. De Brath, Mr. H. H. Fox, and Mr. W. E. Newham. But their services will for the present continue at the disposal of the Railway Branch.

The Govr. Gen. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions among the Exe. and Asst. Engrs. attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the 28th Feb.:—

A. B. Gatherer, Exec. Engr. 2nd Grade, to Exec. Engr., 1st Grade, Sub. pro tem; E. L. Gramatzki, Exe. Engr., 3rd Grade, to Exe. Engr. 2nd Grade, Sub pro tem; R. E. Nelson, Exe. Engr. 4th Grade, to Exe. Engr., 3rd Grade, Sub pro tem; F. Reilly, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, to Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, Sub pro tem; S. De Brath, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, to Asst. Engr 1st Grade, Sub pro tem; H. H. Fox, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, to Asst. Engr. 1st Grade, Sub pro tem; W. E. Newham, Asst. Engr., 2nd Grade, to Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, Sub pro tem; E. Penny, Asst. Engr. 1st Grade, to Exe. Engr., 4th Grade, Temporary; W. R. Gilbert, Asst. Engr. 1st Grade, to Exe. Engr. 4th Grade, Temporary.

In succession to Honry Capt. and Dy. Comsy. W. Wilson, pensioned, Hony. Lieut. and Asst. Comsy. J. Mealin, promoted to Dy. Comsy; Hony Lieut. and Dy Asst. Comsy. G. McArthur, to Asst. Comsy. Condr J. Edmundson, to Dy Asst. Comsry. Condr J. McDermott, to Dy. Asst. Comsy. Condr. M. Johnstone to Dy. Asst. Comsy. Sub-Condr. C. Atkinson, to Condr, and Sergt. R. Jackson, to Sub-Condr.—2nd April.

The following promotions are made in the Traffic Staff of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway:—
Mr. D. F. Powell in class IV to officiate in Class 3. while acting as Dist. Traffic Supdt. Mhow Div.
Mr. C. A. R. Crommelin in Class IV to officiate in Class III while acting as Dist. Traffic Supdt. Ajmere Div.

Major G. F. L. Marshall, R. E., Exe. Engr., 1st Grade, and Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India in the P. W. D., is promoted to the temporary rank of Supdg. Engr., Class III, and appointed Under Secy. to the Govt. of India in the P. W. D. from 1st June.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Mr. P. A. G. Cowley, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted furlough for two years in and out of India.

Mr. R. Todd, Offg. Surveyor, 4th Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months, from 1st July.

AGENTS GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Lieut. H. Ramsay and Capt. A. P. Thornton, respectively, made over and received charge of the offices of Asst. Gen. Supt., Thugy and Dacoity, Lower Rajputana, and Magte., Mount Abu, 5th June

Col. C. H. Clay and Major J. H. L. Greenfield, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of Cant. Magte, Deoli, on 1st May.

Surgn.-Major J. H. Newman and Surgn. J. Crofts, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the office of Civil Surg. and Supt. of Jail, Ajmir, on 3rd June.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried—

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED."

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FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

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The superiority of Dr. Menist's Pebbles and Frames is well known throughout India, and his practice of upwards of forty years, combined with a thorough knowledge of the theory of his profession, have given him the skill required to detect the peculiarities of vision, and then to provide the proper glasses to remedy them.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

POSTWALLA—June 27, at his residence, Bazaar Gate-street, Fort, Bapujee Nowrojee Postwalla. The funeral will take place this morning at 8 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LEWIS—June 20, at Ranikhet, the wife of Bridges G. Lewis the East Lancashire (30th) Regiment, of a son.
MARTELLI—June 21, at Landour, the wife of Major T. C. Martelli, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

"CON AMORE."—Declined.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1882.

IT is a remarkable circumstance, and one which possesses no inconsiderable political significance, that a crisis of such moment to India as that now transpiring in Egypt should exercise comparatively little influence on the public credit and commercial confidence. There is, it is quite true, a lively interest exhibited in the course of events, and a general anxiety to learn the developments of the difficulty; but the feelings of the Indian community in the matter are dictated principally by curiosity, and bear no relation to the deeper political uneasiness which would have been created in former times. In commercial circles in Bombay, where the interests would appear to be almost wholly dependent upon the absolute freedom of the Canal, and our political predominance in the territory adjoining it, one can find no greater trace of the reaction of the Egyptian imbroglio than a slightly downward tendency on the part of Government paper, and a possible firmness on the part of coals. Neither fluctuation is probably greater than would result at home, in the one case from a Ministerial crisis in Downing-street, or in the other from a miners' strike in Durham. Nor do these insignificant variations of the sensitive barometer of commerce result so much from any direct effect of the political difficulty, as from the manœuvres of occasional speculators testing the possibilities of future derangements. Our Calcutta correspondent telegraphs that on their side steamers are refusing cargoes—not from any fear of disturbance, but in the hope that the despatch of troops from India might bring them some slight enhancement of the inferior rates which unfortunately they have had to put up with for some time past. This state of things is one on which India and England may claim to be congratulated. Our commercial report states that there is a general feeling that the matter will be settled peaceably. Now, the existence of such a belief in a city whose every interest is affected, and in the face, too, of rumours of expeditionary forces and such like, argues an amount of confidence which England cannot too keenly appreciate. There is in it a calm trust in the power of the British Government to protect the joint interest of the two empires, and to enforce its will in the end, come what may. In England, of course, notwithstanding the stormy encounters of political parties, and the popular superactivity which communicates its feverishness more or less to all sections of public life, there is at bottom an invulnerable confidence in our own determination and capacity to safeguard our world-wide interests; but one might naturally expect that, looking at the present difficulties from the Indian stand-point, a vista of entanglement, with commercial, and possibly political, complications, might present itself which would justify a larger amount of public anxiety on this side of Suez than exists at this moment.

And when one considers how this question has drifted from bad to worse, it is not easy to see that a peaceable settlement is, after all, a foregone conclusion. The recently-issued Blue-book on Egyptian Affairs which we alluded to yesterday shows that only one man really understood what he wanted in this matter, and that man (M. Gambetta) is no longer in a position either to carry out his own will, or infuse resolution into others in authority. When over six months ago M. Gambetta thought the course of events in Egypt justified action of some sort on the part of the controlling powers, he distinctly told Lord Lyons, our Ambassador in Paris, that "the first and most important thing was that the two Governments should not only be perfectly united, but should make their union unmistakeably apparent, both to their friends and their adversaries in Egypt. If any one," continued M. Gambetta, "could contrive to get his little finger in between France and England in Egyptian matters, there would be an end to all the good the two Powers had done, and might do, in Egypt—nay, there would be an end to the co-operation of the two Powers throughout the world which might confer so much benefit on mankind." Addressing himself to the actual condition of affairs in Egypt at that moment, and the probable trouble that would arise from the Chamber of Notables then about to be convened, M. Gambetta was more explicit as to the objects to be aimed at by France and England. He considered it to be "extremely important to strengthen the authority of Tewfik Pasha. On the one hand, every endeavour should be made to inspire Tewfik himself with confidence in the support of France and England, and to infuse into him firmness and energy." We know how lamentably this part of the business has been carried out; and if we could not inspire the Khedive with sufficient confidence to enable him to withstand Arabi's demonstration in the palace garden, how could we expect to "make it clearly understood," as M. Gambetta intended, to "the enemies of the present system, the adherents of Ismail Pasha and Halim Pasha, and the Egyptians generally . . that France and England, by whose influence Tewfik had been placed upon the throne, would not acquiesce in his being deposed from it?" With regard to the attitude to be observed towards the Porte, M. Gambetta did not mince matters. It would, he said, "be advisable to cut short intrigues at Constantinople, and to make the Porte feel that any undue interference on its part would not be tolerated. Any interposition on the part of the Porte" M. Gambetta declared emphatically to be in his opinion "wholly inadmissable." Ten days later M. Gambetta went a step further, and told Lord Lyons that "to make an understanding between the two Powers efficacious, it should be directed towards a definite object, and should include an agreement as to the means to be adopted to attain that object." There can be no doubt that had M. Gambetta remained in office that object would have been framed on the lines of the first conversation we have quoted with Lord Lyons, and would have been pursued until it had been achieved. But Lord Granville, in his nervousness in view of action, hastened to assure the foreign Ambassadors that in assenting to the joint declaration based on M. Gambetta's views, he allowed no promise of material aid to be made to the Khedive, and did his best to discredit the efficacy which the French Minister was anxious to secure for the policy they had decided upon. Then, unhappily for effective intervention, M. Gambetta fell from power, and M. de Freycinet came into office with his "disinclination" to armed interference in Egypt on the part of the Powers jointly or singly, and his "strong opposition" to intervention on the part of the Porte. As a result M. Gambetta's scheme came to grief, as well as the action taken upon it, and the "intrigues at Constantinople" which he was so anxious to "cut short," and the insubordination of the Khedive's officers, have prevailed over the resolution of the Powers.

It seems to us that this failure is to be attributed wholly to two errors on the part of Lord Granville. His first fault was to give his assent too readily to interference in Egyptian affairs, and the second was not to press the pre-arranged policy of intervention to a definitive termination, with or without the concurrence of M. de Freycinet. The second, we take it, is the only one likely to be disputed. Yet without a continnity of policy for some little time how could that "firm front" be maintained without which M. Gambetta asserted, and Lord Granville admitted, the pretensions of the Notables would be encouraged, and with which a crisis might yet be avoided?" It is obviously bad policy to swop horses when crossing the stream, and the same remark applies to policies. As a matter of fact, M. de Freycinet backed out of the policy laid down by M. Gambetta simply because he found Lord Granville lacked the will or the courage to carry it out, and he himself was not disposed to take it up. We then fell into the discreditable state of indecision and irresolution which appears to have now eventuated in England taking up, on her own behalf, that firm policy of M. Gambetta which she ought never to have allowed to drop after having once adopted it as her own. It is now clear that Lord Granville has made up his mind. The *Times*, according to Reuter, states that 20,000 men are ready to leave for Egypt. It is not likely that all this force can be despatched from England, and therefore we may consider that India will be called upon to supply her quota. We see that with reference to Mr. Gladstone's denunciation of the Malta expedition, the *Spectator* states that there is no parallel between that and an employment of Indian troops in Egypt. Egypt is not in Europe, says the Liberal organ, and it is so closely allied with India that the greater portion of it was included in the area over which the jurisdiction of the East India Company extended. The resolution of the Government is the most encouraging circumstance we have had since the commencement of the difficulty. We have no anticipations of profit to ourselves—and in this matter we cordially concur with the disclaimer emitted by the Conference—so our task of pacification need not disturb jealousies, of which so far there appears to be no sign.

SOME strange rumours appear to have reached India, to the effect that Colonel Afzul Khan, our Envoy to Kábul, has not been thoroughly satisfied with the manner of his reception at Kabul—by the inhabitants, we mean. In fact, it is some weeks now since we heard that the Kabul people were not particularly pleased at the prospect of having in their midst a representative of the Indian Government. And lately an up-country paper published a statement that Kazi Abdul Kadur, at that time news-writer for the Indian Government at Kabul, had expressed himself in terms unfavourable to the proposal of despatching an Envoy. But the very fact that the Kazi occupied that official position suggests, to say the least, that his opinion on such a point might not have been wholly disinterested. The Kazi could hardly have liked the idea of making over charge to his successor. But, again, it should not be forgotten that the Amir himself did not enthusiastically welcome the proposal of Envoyship when first mooted by the Governor-General more than a year ago. That is to say, though he was professedly—and, it would seem, sincerely—pleased with Lord Ripon's suggestion, he seemed to dread the effect which the presence of an Envoy might exercise upon the minds of his subjects. The Amir was at all times more eager to meet the Viceroy in person, than to entertain a representative of His Excellency. He may have thought a personal interview would be more fruitful in subsidies than correspondence carried on through the medium of a third party. The language in which, in April, 1881, Abdul Rahman proposed that the despatch of the Envoy should be postponed is somewhat confused and circumlocutory. After admitting that His Excellency's plan was "very considerate," he began to expatiate, in anything but complimentary terms, on the character of his subjects. The people, as a whole, were, he said, "short-sighted," and the chiefs were distinguished for their "unwisdom": "they incite the people to tumult and commotion, and drive them out of the path of humanity." And a great deal more to the same effect. The transition from the tirade against his countrymen to the suggestion that the arrival of the Envoy should be delayed was not quite obvious, but there was something in the argument that the mission should be put off until His Highness's return from Kandahar—though at the same time the Kandahar troubles did not stand in the way of the Amir's earnest request for a meeting on Indian soil. Probably, therefore, one would not be far wrong in concluding that the Amir would not be particularly sorry if the Envoy had never crossed the frontier. Personally he might have no objections to an Envoy; but if it is a fact that the Afghans rather resent Afzul Khan's presence, it would only be natural if His Highness wished Afzul Khan at Jericho. Nothing, however, can be objected to the official receptions given to Afzul Khan. Gulam Ahmed Khan, who on behalf of the Amir met the Envoy at Peshawur, is son-in-law of General Mir Ahmed Khan, the Amir's representative at Simla, and an officer high in the esteem and confidence of His Highness. At Jellalabad, again, Afzul Khan was received with great pomp and ceremony by the Governor, Abdul Rasul Khan. We have also learned that the official reception at Kabul itself was in every way worthy of Afzul Khan's mission and rank, and the Amir's past professions. But the populace, we are assured, met him with sour looks.

WE have heard it argued that to put a stop to the destruction and waste attending the rude cultivation of the steep slopes of the hills and mountains of the country by the hill tribes is to court rebellion. But in no portion of India has this destructive cultivation been carried on to a greater extent than in Madras. And in no part of India have forests been so completely destroyed as in that Presidency, where little revolts and rebellions seem to be the order of the day. The fact is, to allow a comparative few to destroy the forests on the slopes of the hills and mountains, and thus to imperil the natural irrigation throughout the country, to sacrifice the welfare and risk the safety of the general community, and to dissipate one source of national wealth, is neither to stop nor to prevent rebellion. On this point it is worth while quoting the observations of Sir Richard Temple in his last work:—"The wasteful destruction of trees, woods, or vegetation generally, and the necessity of forest conservancy being enforced more efficiently than before, formed common topics of conversation among the most thoughtful and earnest of the Madras officers. The hill ranges in the interior of the country had been utterly denuded of vegetation, and inroads were being made into the forests which still remained in some of the mountains. To these causes was in part attributed the disastrous irregularity of the seasons, whereby the drought in some months was succeeded by rain-storms and by innundations in others. Observant men declared that in many places a sensible deterioration of the climate had resulted from the partial clearance of the forests. Again, woods would be sometimes cut down which had retained or husbanded the moisture forming the supply of reservoirs for irrigation. Then the rain-water, unrestrained, would rush in superabundance to the reservoirs, silting them up or bursting their embankments; the water having thus exhausted itself, would cease to flow, and thereafter the supply would fail. All this was duly represented to the Madras Government and doubtless many remedial steps were taken. Still, by reason of the treeless state of many districts, and the diminution of forests generally, there is danger lest the climatic conditions of Southern India, including the greater part of the Madras Presidency, and of Mysore, should undergo modifications productive of economic effects often adverse and occasionally disastrous. In respect to the prevention of drought and its train of evils, there is no subject more urgently demanding the attention of Government than the preservation of the forests." The remark respecting the silting up of the reservoirs deserves special attention, and it is a subject about which a good deal more might be said.

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ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 9.

THE Egyptian question, if not absolutely settled yet, has entered upon an improved phase, and it may now be hoped that the worst is over. But that the settlement is of a permanent nature, I should be very sorry to predict. In the first place, it has been brought about by the intervention of Turkey, and it is her influence which is augmented by the result, that of England and France being in the same degree lessened. This is not a favourable feature, because it points to future Turkish encroachment; and whenever the Sultan desires that, he will find tools quite as pliant as Arabi Pasha, the Great Powers quite as much divided in opinion as to what should be done, and a number of Englishmen quite as ready as they proved to be some months ago to believe the Nationalist pretext or any other bogus cry which they may be asked to support. The only way to guard against such unpleasant consequences would be to bind the Sultan down very stringently to adhere to the firmans under which Egypt now maintains a comparative independence, and to respect the Anglo-French Control and the International Tribunals. That would be done if the Conference which is summoned were to meet; but as it seems unlikely that the Conference will now meet at all, some other mode will have to be found of giving effect to what is the wish of every Power in Europe, and not England and France merely. No doubt a way will be discovered out of the difficulty; but, so far as we can yet see, only one State and one ruler have gained by the Egyptian question as the vacillation and incompetence of the English and French Governments have allowed it to be developed, and that State and ruler are the Porte. This is exactly the result which the most clear-sighted English and French statesmen have hitherto striven to avoid, with an eye not merely to the interest of civilised Europe, but of the Egyptian people themselves; for if the old relations of Egypt to the Porte are restored (an end which the present Sultan ardently desires), large sums of money will be drained in various illegitimate ways from Cairo to Constantinople, and it will be impossible to keep the financial equilibrium without imposing fresh taxation upon the fellaheen. Lord Beaconsfield's tact and diplomacy were never more conspicuously shown than in the complete success with which he used Sultan Abdul Hamid as his instrument in dethroning the late Khedive. That was the act of the Sultan, and yet he gained no prestige from it. In the present instance so entirely have Mr. Gladstone and M. de Freycinet bungled and mismanaged everything, that the Sultan alone will gain influence; they will reap nothing but humiliation, and the Sultan himself will snub them without its being in their power to resent the affront. The disposition here is rather to blame the Sultan for being the sole cause of all the trouble which has arisen, but these complaints proceed almost entirely from political supporters of the present Ministry who would like to conceal its failures by diverting attention to some other quarter. The public at large, however, is under no delusions on this score, and rightly holds the two Governments, English and French, responsible for their own failures. Meanwhile, settled or unsettled, the Egyptian difficulty has done no good to Egypt, whose material prosperity has received a decided check which by and bye, I fear, will be reflected in the diminished revenue receipts. I am told that cultivation has been stopped in many places, partly because the peasants have been dragged off to the army, partly from sheer distrust and lack of capital. The native as well as the European money-lenders and credit institutions will not for the moment advance capital to the cultivators, so there will be short crops and much distress. The Daira sugar cultivation is being neglected, and the numerous experiments which were in progress for the culture of jute and other articles have been suspended. The Custom-house reforms are in abeyance, and even the Suez Canal has suffered from the general paralysis of the administrative machinery. On this point M. de Lesseps gave some interesting information which may be bracketed with Mr. Sutherland's remarks at the meeting of the P. and O. Company on the same day as the Suez Canal meeting on Tuesday. M. de Lesseps read the usual interesting statistics as to the traffic through the Canal, which of course grows at a wonderful rate, the preponderating majority of the vessels passing being, as it has always been, English. But he also dwelt at some length on the difficulties which had been experienced in getting the new fresh water canal constructed which is to increase the supply at Port Said and all the stations between that place and Ismailia. The new canal would, as the company's report magniloquently says, "create vegetation and life in the desert," and there is no doubt whatever that the Khedive is friendly to the plan. But since Cherif Pasha left power the affairs of Egypt have been in the hands of half a dozen illiterate bigots who, trading upon the sham "nationality" cry, have done all they can to check the growth of European influence, and from them nothing but obstruction was to be expected. Accordingly M. de Lesseps complains that he has made no progress with the new fresh water canal scheme, and he threatens to go to law to establish the company's rights under its concessions. "The events which have just occurred in Egypt necessarily suspended negotiations," so the matter has drifted like the policy of our enlightened Government. Mr. Sutherland, of the P. and O., on the other hand complained in his speech of the vexatious loss by the quarantine arrangements, the expenses in pilotage and towage, and the restrictions against sending their passengers and cargo through Egypt in the railways, by which so much time could occasionally be saved. He sensibly said that he was quite at a loss to understand why England had allowed this state of things to continue so long. In short, everything is at a standstill in Egypt, whether as regards the industry of the country proper, or the arrangements, in which foreign States are so largely interested, which have grown out of the extraordinary diversion of nearly all the trade with the East to the Suez Canal route.

The Government of Mexico have decreed the abolition from the 1st November next of the export duties on gold and silver coin, bars, and ore. This step is of some importance to the holders of Mexican dollars here. The Mexican Railway Company receives all its remittances, whether of profits or of cash, to pay for stores, &c., here, in Mexican dollars, which are sold in the open market. These have hitherto been subject to a tax of 5 per cent., and it is estimated that when this is removed the saving to the company will represent a total of £30,000 a year, equivalent to about 1¼ per cent. extra dividend on the ordinary stock. Of course purchasers for the East may not get the dollars any cheaper, as the selling price is primarily dependent on the price of silver and the fluctuations in demand. As a rule the coined and uncoined metal bear in value a very steady relation to each other.

There has been a great deal of activity again this week in the shares of the Indian gold mines, and a rise in value has been established. We are still, however, far from the real "boom" which believers in these enterprises are predicting, as you may judge from the fact that while none of the shares of any company are above 1½, that is, 10s. per share premium (always excepting the South-east Wynaad which have been over £4, or 3 premium) the confident belief of even the least sanguine upholders of them is that the shares of every company in the Wynaad district will yet go to £5, or 400 per cent. premium. All, I should explain, are in £1 shares fully paid up. The most sanguine double this high estimate, and consider that we shall yet see these shares, or some of them, as high as £10 each. In the order of popularity I think the Phœnix comes first, and after it the Glenrock and the Devala Mayar, then the Rhodes Reef, Trevelyan, and Indian Consolidated, the largest and, according to those who profess to know all about it, the most valuable in the entire list. The special cause of animation in this market has been a discovery, or rather perhaps I should say the announcement of a discovery which was made some years ago, but has only now been perfected and protected by patent, which must add immeasurably to the value of the lower grades of quartz, of which these mines possess an almost inexhaustible reserve. By this new process gold can be eliminated with the greatest ease from quartz of any grade, however low, by the agency of electricity. I am told that the effects of the process, so far as they have been tried, are simply marvellous. The quartz is not so much pulverised as actually dissolved, melted down into the finest dust, from which every particle of gold is easily taken. Thus it is not, as once was thought, only those descriptions of quartz which show free gold that will yield a profit on the working; quartz which indicates no gold whatever can be made productive, as the invention is not costly to manipulate. Such is one explanation of the recent "spurt" in Indian gold-mining shares.

The excitement in electric light companies' shares has subsided, and the later companies have had some difficulty in getting their capital subscribed. Another concern to supply the light to India has been brought out, but I believe it is a complete failure as regards the support of the public. The Eastern and the Indian and Oriental Storage are the two companies which, I fancy, will have pretty well a monopoly of India, and both are now in full working order, their shares here commanding a substantial premium, and both being strongly supported on the Stock Exchange.

The Board of Trade returns for May are out this morning. They show no very striking novelty, but are on the whole favourable. The total declared value of the exports was £20,047,066 against £19,087,648 in May, 1881, and £17,277,876 in May, 1880. The gain is chiefly in metals and woollens; cotton manufactures show a decided falling off. The total quantity of cotton yarns exported last month was 20,526,000 lbs. against 21,924,500 lbs. in May, 1881, the proportion to Bombay being 815,400 lbs. against 981,800 lbs. The export of piece-goods was 331,073,900 yards against 379,357,200 yards in May, 1881, and the proportion to Bombay was 31,434,500 yards against 42,836,000 yards. The falling off in the shipments to Bengal was exactly 25 per cent. The total declared value of the imports was £35,935,954 against £32,483,822 in May, 1881, wool showing a considerable and cotton a very large increase. The import of wool last month from British India was 2,817,599 lbs. against 1,010,575 lbs., and of cotton 504,659 cwts., valued at £1,493,336, against 165,357 cwts., valued at £400,974 in May, 1881. The total import of cotton from India in the five months of this year had been 1,796,437 cwts. against 831,282 cwts. in the corresponding period of 1881 and 881,022 cwts. in the same months of 1880. Wheat from India also shows an increase, but not so marked as it recently did, since the figures now begin to compare with a period when the receipts rapidly grew in volume; but there is still an improvement, the total last month being 366,131 cwts. against 319,510 cwts. in May, 1881. The total for the five months has been 4,470,867 cwts. against 2,382,532 cwts. in the corresponding period of 1881 and 1,092,405 cwts. in the same period of 1880, the values being £2,325,454 against £1,198,649 and £686,919.

The report of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company for the half-year ending 31st December last was issued yesterday. It states that the gross revenue receipts amounted to £343,031 against £287,969 in the corresponding half of 1880, the working expenses to £179,596 against £160,408, and the net earnings to £163,435 against £127,561, showing an increase of £35,874 in the net earnings. The net profit was equal to £2-0-3 per cent. on the interest-bearing capital of the company, making with the net profit of the previous half-year a return of £6-9-7 per cent. for the whole year 1881, which compares with £5-6-10 for 1880 and £4-5-7 for 1879. The increase in the gross receipts was in the coaching traffic and the goods traffic, telegraph and miscellaneous receipts having fallen off. The number of passengers carried was 3,522,747 against 3,106,153 in the second half of 1880. The goods which have increased most are cotton, grain, hides, piece-goods, and metal. Salt fell off, the receipts from it owing to diminished supply from the Government saltworks at Kharagora being £11,307 less this year than last. Among the miscellaneous announcements in the report is one to the effect that Viscount Gort having resigned his seat at the Board, the directors have appointed in his place Mr. Thomas Hicks, a large shareholder. They have also appointed to a seat in the direction (subject to the approval of the shareholders) Major-General J. S. Trevor, who was for many years Consulting Engineer to the Government of Bombay, and Director-General of Railways in India, who is well acquainted with the line. Mr. F. Mathew, Agent and Chief Engineer in India, having determined on leaving that country, after 24 years of arduous service, the directors are glad to state he will act as Consulting Engineer to the company in London. He is succeeded as Agent by Mr. T. W. Wood, who has served as Chief Auditor and Accountant in India for 13 years, while Mr. John M. Sleater, senior Resident Engineer, succeeds Mr. Mathew as Chief Engineer, and Mr. Henry T. White, Resident Engineer, who has served the company in India for 24 years, succeeds Mr. Wood as Secretary in London.

DEATH OF MAJOR JOHN BENNETT.

A VETERAN of the Bombay Army died on Sunday last at Colaba, after a service of 41 years in India, whose career is worthy of something more than a mere notice in the obituary column. John Bennett left his home in the County Wicklow when a lad of 17 or 18, and enlisted in the East India Company's Army for the Bombay Fusiliers, landing in Bombay on the 17th June, 1841. He served in the ranks of the "Old Toughs" at various stations for about eight years, and being a smart and intelligent soldier, was soon a non-commissioned officer. He was present at the siege of Mooltan as a colour sergeant in the regiment, and for his gallantry at the storming of the fortress was promoted to ensign, being then only about 25 years old. From 1849 to 1852 he served with the Sind Camel Corps; then he was appointed again to his old regiment, serving in it as ensign until appointed Adjutant, Quartermaster, and Paymaster of the Native Veteran Battalion in 1854. On the abolition of that corps in 1860, he took two years' furlough in India. Then he acted as Pension Paymaster at Poona for eighteen months. He was unemployed from 1865 until the 26th March, 1877, when on the death of Major Candy, he was appointed Commandant, Sion Fort. His commissions are dated:—Ensign 2nd Jan., 1849; Lieutenant, 2nd Jan., 1856; Captain, 11th April, 1865; Brevet Major, 2nd Jan., 1869.

Major Herbert Edwards thus describes this gallant soldier's action at the storming of the citadel of Mooltan:—"The Bloody Bastion was assaulted by three companies of the 1st Bombay Fusiliers, under Captain Leith. They found the breach hard to be surmounted, but it was intrenched inside, and a most bloody struggle ensued for mastery, in which the gallant Leith was severely wounded and carried off the field; but his place being taken by Lieutenant Grey and Colour-Sergeant John Bennett of the 1st Fusiliers having planted the colours of Old England on the very crest of the breach, and stood beside it till the flag and staff were riddled with balls, the Fusiliers remembered the legends of their ancient corps, and closing with the rebels, soon made the city of Mooltan their own. Then arose from every crowded height and battery, whence the exciting struggle had been watched, the shouts of applauding comrades; and through the deafening roar of musketry, which pealed along the ramparts, and marked the hard-earned progress of the victorious columns through the streets, both friend and foe might distinctly hear that sound never to be forgotten—The 'Hurrah' of a British army after battle. Thus fell the blood-stained city of Mooltan."

In another account it is said "a perfect storm of bullets for a time flew around him: the colour was torn to tatters, and the staff almost cut in two; for an instant no one could reach him, but there he stood cheering his comrades to come on."

In General Whish's despatch he wrote:—"Brigadier Stalker has brought to Brigadier Dundas' notice the conduct of Colour Sergeant John Bennett, 1st Fusiliers, on the 2nd instant, and I cannot forbear my testimony to the joyful feelings which it excited in myself and officers of the staff around me, when noticing his planting the British standard on the crest of the breach, and maintaining it there in the midst of the musketry fire of the enemy until the troops had passed."

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, June 26.—Except in the south of the Peninsular the barometer continues rising. The rise is most in Bengal, where the pressure exceeds the normal average by nearly two tenths. Owing to the relatively high pressure of Northern India, the barometric gradient favouring the monsoon is one fourth less than usual. Hence the comparative cessation of the rainfall, and the prevalence of westerly winds in Northern India. Cloudy weather, with moderate rain, is general in Bengal causing a fall of temperature. North-Western India is nearly rainless. The chief falls to-day are:—Darjeeling, over two inches; Patna, Dacca, and Morar one to two inches; Mussoorie, Hazaribagh, Calcutta, Chittagong, Guna, Neemuch, Bombay, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Akyab, and Diamond Island half to one inch. On previous days Naini Tal, Darjeeling, and Gauhati had above one inch, and Cochin nine-tenths of an inch.

TOTAL FALL OF RAIN ON THE G. I. P. LINE UP TO THE 23RD JUNE.

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Sohagpur	4	61	Deolalee	11	17
Nimbora	6	51	Ghatee	21	24
Bhadli	7	0	Nargaon	10	45
Jalgaon	7	85	Warangaon	8	10
Sirsoli	6	90	Hudgi	9	22½
Mhasawad	6	76	Mohal	11	11
Maheji	7	78	Madha	8	43
Kasgaon	9	30	Barsi	5	75
Naidongre	13	84	Keim	6	17
Chalisgaon	8	82	Jehur	5	31
Nandgaon	11	0	Pomalwari	8	15
Manmad	8	64	Deksal	6	78
Kherewadi	9	40	Dhond	3	73
Nassik	11	40	Tallegaon	14	42

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

June.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. cts.	Byculla. In.	Byculla. cts.
Previously regtd.	26	65	29	78	28	73	31	80
26 Monday..........	0	5	....		....		....	
27 Tuesday..........	....		0	70	0	88	0	40
Total...	26	70	30	48	29	61	32	20
Corresponding date last year...........	13	9	11	87	10	68	11	67

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(Tuesday, 27th June, 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast from Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office:—

STATIONS.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ...	29·745	85·0	W	21	0·00
Surat	·810	86·6	W	14	0·00
Bombay	·861	81·4	WNW	14	0·37
Ratnagiri	·892	84·4	W Fresh	..	0·02
Karwar	·926	83·1	N Fresh	..	0·08
Mangalore ..	·932	83·0	WNW	5	0·01
Calicut	·936	78·6	NW	6	0·35
Cochin	·945	81·1	WSW	3	1·14
Masulipatam.	·800	83·8	W	..	1·09
Madras	·849	83·8	N	7	0·00
Negapatam ..	·843	85·9	WSW	1	0·00

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TELEGRAMS.

THE EXPECTED DESPATCH OF INDIAN TROOPS FOR EGYPT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 27.

It is reported that several steamers are refusing cargoes in hopes of better rates being obtainable on the despatch of an Indian contingent, which it is expected will shortly be ordered to Egypt from Bombay.

DURBAR AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 27.

Yesterday afternoon His Highness the Nizam held a special durbar for the purpose of doing honour to Nawab Busheer-ood-Dowlah as the head of the Shums-ool-Oomra house and condoling with him on the death of his uncle, the late co-Regent and brother of the late Nawab Motishums-ood-Dowlah. Busheer-ood-Dowlah proceeded in state to the durbar, with troops and courtiers in attendance.

The interview between the Nizam and the Nawab, who is His Highness's brother-in-law, was cordial. The Nizam with his own hands invested the Nawab with a diamond necklace and a diamond *surpache*, or head ornament, both of the value of about fifty thousand rupees, and the latter presented his nuzzur as is usual on such occasions.

CONSUMPTION OF SALT IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

The returns received by the Finance Department show that the total quantity of duty-paying salt in Bengal increased from 19,06,000 maunds in March, April, and May of 1878 to 19,61,000 maunds in the same months of 1881 and 23,32,000 maunds in the same period of this year. The total consumption for all India has risen from 46,56,000 maunds in March and April of 1879 to 50,69,000 maunds in the same period of 1881 and 49,46,000 maunds in the same period of this year. For May the figures for Madras and Bombay have not been received. The duty on salt was reduced on the 10th March, and it is obvious that a very large increase in the quantity of duty-paying salt has taken place.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The meeting of the Legislative Council has been postponed until next Wednesday.

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION.

A preliminary meeting of the Education Commission was held this afternoon.

AFGHANISTAN AFFAIRS.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, JUNE 27.

The Amir returned to Kabul from Charasiab on the 13th inst., after despatching troops against the freebooters under the leaders Sadu and Dadu. The former was captured in Mangal country on the 4th, and sent as prisoner to the Amir.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, JUNE 27.

Military preparations continue to be made by the British Government.

The *Times*, in a leading article to-day, says that it has reason to believe that a force of twenty thousand men is now ready to leave for Egypt in case of necessity

ITALY AND ASSAB.

ROME, JUNE 26.

The Ministerial Bill declaring Assab an Italian colony and a free port has been passed by the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

THE POWERS AND EGYPT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 26.

A protocol has been signed by the Ambassadors of the Great Powers disclaiming the idea of obtaining any individual advantage in Egypt from the results of the Conference.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quieter.

Fair Dhollera	4⅜

The Manchester market has been quiet.

3 per cent. Consols for account	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84½
4½ per cent. do.	84½
5 per cent. French Rentes	114½
Bar Silver	51¼
Oriental Bank Shares	£16
Chartered Bank Shares	£22
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£16-10
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£50

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Thames arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Indus arrived here on the morning of the 19th instant.

SUEZ, JUNE 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dacca, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 25th instant.

COLOMBO, JUNE 27.

French mail-steamer Tibre, from Calcutta, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

MONDAY, JUNE 26.

At 10 p.m.	76·9°

TUESDAY, JUNE 27.

" 6 a.m.	78·6
" 10 a.m.	81·1
" 2 p.m.	86·7
" 4 p.m.	85·5

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JUNE 27.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

SOME native soldiers of Bombay regiments are granted rewards by notification in the latest *Gazette of India* for gallantry at Maiwand—a rather tardy acknowledgment of good service, seeing that it was performed more than two years ago.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* announces that H. M. S. Hotspur and Prince Albert are to be commissioned as soon as possible for duty as guardships to the Suez Canal, one being stationed at Suez, the other at Port Said. This looks like taking practical steps to protect British interests.

THE Beacon, a double-screw composite gun-vessel, of 4 guns, is protecting the Port Said entrance of the Suez Canal; and the Ready, also a double-screw composite gun-boat, of 4 guns, but with a little more horse-power than the Beacon, is protecting the Suez entrance of the Canal. The Ready is on her passage home from the East Indies to "pay off," but is temporarily detained at Suez. The *United Service Gazette* remarks:—"If the determination to 'block' the Canal should arise, we fear that any efforts of the two vessels named to prevent the same must prove abortive, British interests demand that armed guard-boats should protect the Canal. The Mediterranean Squadron could thus be made of real use by each ship providing her quota of boats for the purpose."

THE reports of Arabs prowling along the banks of the Suez Canal cannot be very pleasant for intending passengers, the author of "the week" in the *Englishman's Saturday Journal* notes, now that blocks in the Canal are not of unfrequent occurrence. "Suez Canal passenger steamers generally carry but few arms, and an Arab bent on plunder is not easily repulsed; so I would advise all travellers to provide themselves with some sort of arms and ammunition, for it is always as well to be prepared for emergencies. There is not so much to prevent the Arabs looting a steamer in the Canal as there was in the good old days to prevent a highwayman stopping a stage coach."

THE population of Alexandria, at the last census of which records have been published, was estimated to be 220,000, of which one-fifth was of European origin, thus numbered—Greeks, 21,000; Italians, 14,000; French, 10,000; English (really Maltese), 5,000; Germans and Swiss, 4,500; various 500.

MR. W. B. JONES, C.S., after a brief visit to Amraoti, proceeded to the Nizam's capital and took up his duties as Resident at Hyderabad on the 24th instant.

THE Rana of Porebunder has paid into the Agency treasury a sum of Rs. 3,600, being the amount of the fine imposed for not presenting himself before the Political Agent at Verawal when summoned. The *Guzerat Mitra* says that the Rana is about to file an appeal against the decision of Colonel Barton.

THE same paper says that the inhabitants of Joonaghar have petitioned the Government of Bombay to permit Colonel Barton to perform the inauguration ceremony of laying the new railway line from Dhorajee to Verawal.

A SIMLA telegram, dated June 24, states:—An outbreak of cholera has occurred during the last few days on the railway works at Ajmere. It is supposed to have originated among some coolies coming from Oodeypore. Several cases have occurred among the European employés of the railway and in the native city of Ajmere.

IT is reported that the Scindia paper mill at Gwalior is about to change hands, a company having been formed in England for its purchase, and instructions sent to a firm in Calcutta to carry on the business. The price of the mill is said to be near six lakhs of rupees.

MR. BERRY believes that all fear of renewed armed resistance on the part of the Khonds is over. The number of Kultas massacred is not yet definitely ascertained, but there seems no doubt that over a hundred men, women, and children were murdered, sometimes with cruel mutilation and torture. The prompt action taken by Mr. Berry, and the aid rendered him by the officers of the Gurjat and Ganjam police, saved many lives and prevented the rising from spreading. Hitherto the police and *paiks* have succeeded in dispersing the Khonds. Only on one occasion did the latter stand up against any show of force; but when they were fired on, and twenty killed, the rest dispersed in all directions. On all other occasions the mere advance of the police scattered the Khond gatherings. Although all is now quiet, the Chief Commissioner has decided not to recall any of the troops. It may be that this apparent quiet is but a lull in the storm; and in any case the presence of some force will be necessary to maintain order until such offenders as should be brought to justice have been disposed of. After this is done, and order has been really restored, the redress of grievances, and the proper administration of the State, will occupy the attention of the Central Provinces administration. As the young Rajah is but a child, the State will be for some time under British rule. Meanwhile he is being educated in the Central Provinces.

THE Inspector-General of Prisons in British Burmah makes some remarks, in a recent report, about prison labour. The development, he says, of the science of electro-dynamics will solve many difficulties. "Treadmills for short labour prisoners in association, and cranks for prisoners in cells, may be used to drive dynamo-electric machines, the energy developed by which may be conveyed even outside the prison, and be used direct or be accumulated as a source of power." In some of the British Burmah jails, it would appear, "there has been a difficulty in finding a suitable form of punishment in substitution for flogging." An up-country paper suggests that the Inspector-General might see whether electricity would not help him here too. A small battery, judiciously managed, might have what is called in the report a very deterrent effect on Burmese convicts.

SURGEON-MAJOR C. M. DOUGLAS, V. C., in charge of the Station Hospital at Roorkee, is about to retire from the service. Dr. Douglas obtained his Victoria Cross in 1867, with the 2nd Battalion, 24th Regiment, for gallant conduct in assisting in the rescue of 17 officers and men from the little Andaman Islands, where they had been sent by order of the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah to ascertain the fate of the crew of the ship Assam Valley, who had landed there, and were supposed to have been murdered by the natives.

A FEW days ago a parcel mysteriously turned up at the Ootacamund post-office without address. The post-office from which it was sent was unknown. The local paper states: "On opening the package two small bars of gold were discovered inside, with a memorandum in the handwriting and under the signature of the manager of a well-known mining property, stating that the gold was obtained from 30 tons of surface stone. The postmaster is in communication with the gentleman named, who will doubtless be glad to recover the two bars."

Apropos of the court-martial proceedings reported in another column, where a soldier was charged with re-enlisting after being discharged from the Army in disgrace, we take the following from a home service paper received by the last mail:—"Strong efforts are evidently being made in the Army to trace and punish soldiers who, after having been discharged with disgrace, enlist again without declaring the circumstances of their discharge. The proceedings of general courts-martial read on parade to the regiments and corps of the Aldershot Division within the last few days, show that three soldiers, two of whom had been convicted of felony, were guilty of the crime, and each was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. Another soldier, for striking his superior officer, was also sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and to be discharged with ignominy from the service."

THE memorial in Eton Chapel to the Eton boys who fell in the recent African and Afghan wars was unveiled by the Prince of Wales on June 5, on which day the anniversary of the death of George III. was observed this year instead of on the traditional fourth of June (Sunday). The memorial takes the form of a screen, the surface of which is studded with shields, the smaller ones on the western face of the screen being some of the officers who fell, while on the eastern face are larger shields of Eton, King's, and the first and last provosts of each College. The work has cost in all £2,500.

THE subject set by the Royal United Service Institution, for the Gold Medal prize essay this year is—"the best system of field training, applicable to the British Army."

A DESPATCH from the Mauritius states that General Gordon (Gordon Pasha), before leaving that colony to accept the office of Commandment-General at the Cape, expressed his intention to proceed, if necessary, to Basutoland unarmed and unattended, in the full belief that he should be able to conciliate the Basutos by moral influence.

THE King of the Sandwich Islands (King Kalakaua) has sent to Lady Brassey a very handsome three-handled silver cup, to be shot for by the Hastings Volunteers. This is in commemoration of his visit to Hastings last year.

REGARDING the murder of Mr. Bourke, the Dublin correspondent of the *Standard* states:—Mr. Bourke some time since declared his determination to make his tenants pay their rents, and he served ejectments upon them personally. On one occasion he caused a great disturbance in the chapel at Claremorris by insisting upon entering amongst the congregation with his double-barrelled gun in his hand. He received numerous threatening letters.

A TELEGRAM from Naas says:—"At Newbridge, on June 1, the harness of one of the batteries of the Horse Artillery was cut up and destroyed by some of the men. The act has been attributed to dissatisfaction amongst some of the men towards two of the officers, and several arrests have been made. About two years ago a soldier was sentenced to a lengthened term of imprisonment for a similar offence."

Truth disapproves of the firing of salutes even on the Queen's birthday. What would he say of the immense waste of powder over the numerous salutes fired annually in honour of the official bigwigs and native chiefs in India? What he says of the birthday salutes is that "an African savage beating a tomtom in honour of some chieftain is a positive sage in comparison with Englishmen firing off powder from cannon, for the tomtom makes less noise, and it costs nothing to strike it with a stick."

A LEADER-WRITER of *The Times* has been making a strange jumble of cricket records in some recent articles on the game, *apropos* of the visits of Australian players to England. The *World* thinks that "at least—if leading articles on this subject the 'austere journal' must have—the office might provide such common books of reference as *Lillywhite's Annual Guide* for the genius commissioned to write on this important theme. From that cheap and useful source of knowledge he might at least learn that the Australian Eleven were not playing cricket in England *last year*, but the year before; that in the famous match against All England, at the Oval, they were not *saved* from defeat by time, but, on the contrary, *suffered* defeat by five wickets; that when, in 1878—their first visit—they were beaten in a single innings by Cambridge University, that defeat was not due to Mr. Edward Lyttelton's score of 113, for the simple reason that that gentleman made only fifteen—his 113 was made against the Australians for Middlesex, and did *not* succeed in staving off defeat, the county losing by a considerable number of runs. He might learn, too, that the Australians had not been unbeaten previously to the Cambridge victory, for they had been beaten by Yorkshire, and, in *one innings*, by the Gentlemen of England at Prince's. To be sure, these are but details; but, at any rate, the gentleman might get his facts right first, and then draw whatever inferences he pleased from them. Even such an inference as that in Australia 'men wear cricket proficiency *lightly, as a flower!*' Lightly, as a flower, indeed! I should like to see the writer of this amazing nonsense get 'one on his shin' from Mr. Spofforth: he would hardly wear that I think, lightly, as a flower!"

THE Paris Tramway Company have abandoned steam after a thorough trial, extending over five years. Having tried every system they could—and the number was no less than 21—they have every reason to consider that their acquaintance with the merits and defects of steam power is pretty exhaustive. The end has been that they have reverted to the old system of employing horses. The result of the prolonged trials has been to show that steam is dearer than horse power. The engine requires a driver and stoker, whose pay is greater than two of the old drivers or coachmen. Then the fuel and maintenance of the engines in order were costly, while the original outlay in capital is about the same as that required to keep up the requisite stud of horses. Moreover, hardly a week, often not a day in the week, passed without some accident on the steam line, which proved very costly to the company, and led to complaints being addressed from various quarters to the authorities. Hence the authorities at last issued a prohibition against the further employment of steam, and in this the company acquiesced with perfect readiness.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER, writing to the *Times*, asks, What is the use of Cyprus as a British possession?—

I was, like many others, under the impression that Cyprus was valuable as a strategical position which dominated Egypt and the route to India *viâ* the Suez Canal, and that Great Britain had occupied that important point to complete the missing link in her chain of communications throughout the Mediterranean from Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, to Egypt, in case of necessity. It appears that Suda Bay, in Crete, which is about forty-five hours' steaming from Alexandria, has been selected as the rendezvous for the fleet when preparing for a demonstration at Alexandria, while the port to Limasol, which is only twenty-six hours distant, has been neglected. The question arises, "what is the value of Cyprus?"

COLONEL BARTON AND THE KATHIAWAR CHIEFS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 24th instant appears a letter headed "Colonel Barton and the Kathiawar Chiefs," and signed "X." In this the unanimous condemnation by the native press of the Colonel's interference with my appointment, made by the Rana of Porebunder, as his Karbhari, is found fault with as arising from either the ignorance of the writers, or their having been hired; the Chiefs are declared as generally illiterate, allowing themselves to be led by the nose by their *khavas*, and as such deserving of no independence or right; and the Colonel is extolled as "one of the best friends of the natives, who, though justified in interfering with the independence and rights of the Chiefs, yet connives to some extent at the misdeeds of these people. I do not wish to defend the Chiefs of Kathiawar, nor to criticise what "X." says about Colonel Barton's leniency towards them. But I hope you will allow me to make a few remarks on the misstatements which he has made affecting my character in justifying the Colonel's interference with my selection by the Rana as his Karbhari. The misstatements are contained in the following portion of the letter:—"The Rana had engaged Mr. Nagindas, a pleader. But he is anti-Government. He was once suspended by Mr. Peile for giving expression to such feelings. Colonel Barton has had many occasions to complain of his conduct. It is therefore natural that Colonel Barton should not recognise his appointment to an important post in Porebunder. He does not object to any other man being put in."

Now I am neither anti-Government, nor was any such allegation the real ground of Colonel Barton's objection to my appointment. There has been nothing in my conduct to support such an imputation. On the contrary, I am the most loyal subject of the British Government and an ardent admirer of their civilised system of administration, which I have often declared, and do now emphatically repeat, to be far superior to that I have witnessed in any Native State. The act for which my sanads were suspended by Mr. Peile, and which "X." has expanded into the general imputation, was not "anti-Government" at all. It was in reference merely to one proceeding of the Government, viz., the arrest and trial of Malharrao, the ex-Gaekwar, on a charge of attempting to poison the Resident, Colonel Phayre. On the conclusion of the trial, a Sabha presented Serjeant Ballantine, the ex-Gaekwar's counsel, with an address in which the Serjeant was praised for his conduct of the defence and the prosecution and treatment of the Gaekwar by Government were criticised. The address was signed by me for the Sabha as its secretary. This was the act for which I was suspended by Mr. Peile. I do not suppose any right-minded man will regard my conduct in signing the address as "anti-Government." The suspension cannot make it so. It only shows, perhaps, what Politicals can do. Government do not only allow, but invite, criticism of their proceedings and measures. There was nothing wrong in a pleader using the liberty which Government allow to all their subjects. The proceedings in connection with the arrest and trial of the ex-Gaekwar were criticised a thousand times more strongly by both the native and English press of India, and also the press of England. Would it be right on that account to treat the editors of the press as "anti-Government," or natural in Colonel Barton to object to their appointment, if made, as Karbhari of Porebunder or any other native State?

"X." is also wrong in asserting that Colonel Barton has had many occasions to complain of my conduct. He complained only once, and that was not, as "X." would seem to imply, in reference to my conduct as "anti-Government," but in reference to an appeal to Government drafted by me against certain proceedings of the Colonel and his assistant in a judicial case. The proceedings were, as I maintained, erroneous. They, in my opinion, nullified in effect an express and formal decision of Government in the case, and resulted in a denial of justice to the party who appealed. In the appeal these proceedings had to be discussed and criticised, and what I honestly believed to be errors had to be shown. This I did. If I had not done so I should have failed in my duty to my client. This was, however, made a ground of complaint by the Political Agent. But it is evident it shows neither "anti-Government" spirit, nor any even against a particular Government official, but simply constitutes an honest act done in the discharge of my duty.

The grounds of the Colonel's objection to my appointment, as stated by him to the Rana and repeated by the Rana in his written reply to those objections, were (1) that the Rana should appoint as his Karbhari the person whom he (the Colonel) approved; (2) that the person whom the Rana had selected was one who, when a vakil, had drafted some appeals to Government in which the proceedings of some Agency officers were criticised; and (3) that the Colonel had thought of giving the place to a certain person subordinate to him.

Such are the facts. It is now for the public to say whether "X." is correct in his statement affecting my character, and whether Colonel Barton was justified in objecting to my appointment on the above grounds.—I have, &c.,

NAGINDASS BRIJABHUKHANDAS.

June 26.

DEFENCE OF THE ABKARI BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you permit me to contribute my quota to the discussion on the Abkari Act Amendment Bill? All the non-official element in the Legislative Council, supported by the Press, has strongly expressed itself against the necessity and the principles of the amendment, and so it will be considered hardihood to urge the official view of the question; but still that view has strong claims to consideration, and should be permitted to be stated quite as freely as the views against the measure have been. The hon'ble member in charge of the Bill will no doubt, in his place at the Council board, fully vindicate the wisdom and necessity of the Government policy; but since so many voices have been raised against the Bill, he will perhaps feel himself stronger should he find that there are some at least who share his views.

Now, the main objections against the Bill may be briefly stated under the following heads:—

I. That the present Act is unduly, severe, and that should any action be taken, it should be towards relaxing the stringency of the law.

II. That country-spirits are already too heavily taxed.

III. That in regulating the possession of the mhowra flower, the food-supply of the poorer classes, and of cattle, would be curtailed.

IV. (*a*) That in the absence of statistics, it cannot be shown that Government authority comes into collision with smugglers and illicit distillers, and (*b*) that the increase of the revenue points to the conclusion that smuggling and illicit distillation is not a common evil.

V. That the introduction of the principle of controlling the possession of one article from which alcohol is produced will necessitate as a corollary the regulation of the possession of other articles of the kind.

I will try to reply to each of these objections.

I. The present Act cannot be stated to be severe, if by severity is meant unnecessary interference with the rights and liberties of the people. Some restrictions must of course be imposed, if the revenue is to be collected. But the Act leans towards leniency, rather than towards severity. Known illicit distillers cannot be punished, because the Act stringently lays down the procedure, that to secure a conviction an officer must not merely seize the persons of the distillers, but also the rude, fragile apparatus used in distilling. The apparatus, earthen chatties, can easily be destroyed, and so evidence required by the Act is not forthcoming. The verbal evidence of the officer, as that of an eye-witness is not accepted, though such evidence is received in courts in the case of other criminal offences. This alone renders conviction very difficult, and unless the officer succeeds in securing the apparatus, he has to retire discomfited. The Abkari Act, when compared with Acts of a similar character enforced in England and the United States of America, is anything but harsh and stringent.

II. It will be seen that country-spirits are not too heavily taxed if the rate of duty levied here be compared with the rate of duty levied by European nations. In England the rate is ten shillings and six pence per proof gallon, in the United States it amounts from six to eight times the value of the spirit, and similarly high rates are levied by other European States.

III. A great cry is being raised that in dealing with the mhowra flower pressure is being put on the poorer classes, and their food-supply interfered with. What are the real facts? So far as I can gather from an influential, intelligent native gentleman, one who has taken the trouble to inform himself, and one who is opposed to the principle of the proposed amendment, the mhowra flower is only used as food by the wild tribes inhabiting hill and inaccessible forest tracts; that the people living in settled districts, who reap the benefits derived from living under constituted authority, and who are amenable to law, that these people do not to any appreciable extent use this flower to augment their food-supply. If people are asked to quote authorities in support of their assertions, it will be found that those authorities will agree with what has just been said. On the latter class of people mentioned above no hardship will be inflicted, and it will be comparatively easy to enforce the law when attempts are made to evade it. In the case of the former class the question to be considered is not, How can this particular provision of the law be enforced, but how can any law be enforced? In tracts of country far removed from centres of civilisation and progress the enforcement of any law is found to be difficult in every part of the world. So that it is idle to say this particular law will be inoperative, for as a matter of fact, all law is inoperative. Under this head the claims to permit cattle to graze unmolested might easily and gracefully be conceded.

IV. (*a*) If I am right, it will be easy to compile statistics, sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical, that illicit distillation is a very common offence, and that the suppression of it brings the authority of Government into contempt with a large proportion of the people, begetting amongst them a frame of mind which will be pregnant with political and social evils in the future, if such conflicts are not avoided. It will be granted that it is easier to deal with an evil in its inception than after it has been allowed to take shape; so it is easier to prevent people from getting possession of the flower from which the liquor is produced, than it is to deal with them after permitting them to gain easy possession, and to remove it to places difficult of access, where distillation can be conducted with perfect immunity from detection. But to return to the figures. They can be obtained from the officers of the Abkari Department, whose duty it is to stop illicit distillation. Reports are made to these officers by the farmers of the revenue of all the cases which come to their knowledge. Registers, no doubt, are kept in which these reports are entered, and from which can be learnt the number of arrests with convictions, the number of persons and cases against whom convictions could not be obtained through inability to secure the apparatus, and the number of persons who successfully eluded the visit of the officer. This information, drawn from the various sources, and tabulated, would soon prove the truth of the adage that prevention is better than cure. I know some of the officers personally, and can say they carry their lives in their hands. For in making raids on the distillers they place themselves in considerable jeopardy, the offenders invariably making a bold and stout attempt to repulse the revenue officers, and being sometimes in such force that they outnumber the unwelcome visitors. Nor do they confine themselves merely to defending themselves, as may be seen by the case of the unfortunate native Abkari Inspector at Mahim who was murdered in his own house. Now, the greater the number of successful attempts to repulse the officers, and the greater the number of failures to ensure convictions, the stronger becomes the feeling of contempt for the authority of Government, which in the opinion of the people lamentably fails to protect itself, and maintain its prestige and dignity. This feeling, if allowed to grow, and grow it will under present circumstances, will become a menace and source of grave disquiet to the Government, involving as it does grave political and social evil in the future, should that future ever become unsettled.

IV. (*b*) The prevalence of smuggling and illicit distillation whilst it does tend to influence the expansion or contraction of the revenue, cannot be said now to have produced that effect; the increase in the revenue being due to the extension of distilleries, and duty-collecting centres to districts where none existed before, the distilleries not being erected to create a demand, but to supply a demand which already existed and was satisfied without contributing a pice to the coffers of the State.

V. This is the last objection, and would not be stated were it universally known that the preparation of alcohol from different substances is either easy or difficult, as the substances vary in their nature. In some, spontaneous generation of alcohol is set up: such are toddy and mhowra, the latter requiring merely a little water to be added to it. In others, as for instance grain, potatoes, and sugar-cane, artificial means must be used to bring them into a condition fitted to generate alcohol. Now, the latter operation is difficult: it takes time, it requires the possession of some knowledge, and therefore cannot easily be undertaken, or if it is, it is at greater risks of detection and punishment. In the former case nothing is easier. Nature herself supplies all the conditions; anybody can procure the alcoholic liquid, and he has merely to distil off the spirit. In the case of mhowra it is largely composed of fruit sugar, and has the ferment present in the vegetable fibre which is not sugar. It has only to be mixed with a little water, and within a very short time the process of converting the fruit sugar into alcohol is completed. The facility with which it can be done makes it difficult to suppress illicit distillation. Then mhowra costs nothing: it may be had for the picking up; whereas in the case of the other substances they possess a commercial value apart from the qualities of producing alcohol. Money can more easily be had in exchange for them, and so the ignorant kunbi prefers bartering to using them for the production of spirit. The Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner was not wrong when he left to future legislators to deal with evils which do not exist now, but might exist at some future time.

To sum up, then, it is very important that the possession of mhowra should be controlled, as it is easier to prevent an evil than cure it. The law will not press hardly on the poorer classes in settled districts, and it must necessarily be a dead letter in wild inaccessible districts. Less friction will result from working the law in its amended form than there is in working it in its present form.

F. C. B.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The reading in our local Legislative Council of the Bill for restricting the possession of mhowra has provoked considerable adverse criticism. Will you allow me to say a word on the other side?

Those opposed to the measure in question argued upon the hypothesis that mhowra being an article of food, its possession should not be restricted, as it would seriously affect the interests of the humbler classes of our ryots. It really is a pity that men possessing the educational attainments characterising the non-official members of the Legislative Council should base their arguments upon supposition in matters that call for the clearest demonstration. I should very much like to know how they satisfied themselves that mhowra was actually eaten as food. It is possible that they have seen the article and eaten of it; and if so did they conclude from the results of their disinterested experiment that the poorer classes do eat it? I do not suppose I should be wrong in assuming from the lame way in which they tried to establish their case that none of these gentlemen know what it is like. As a matter of fact, the mhowra berry never is used as an article of food either in Guzerat or the Konkan. I have travelled over considerable portions of both those provinces, and in the performance of my official duties have been brought into contact with the poorest classes of ryots, but have never heard of this berry being used by them as a staple article of food. Nor indeed is it given even to cattle, its effect on them being most injurious. There is as much nourishment to be obtained from mhowra as there is from dried plaintain-skins; its flavour is considerably more disagreeable; and its action on the human system certainly not less injurious than the latter.

There is no necessity for me to say anything in favour of the measure, as I think it has been ably argued by the official members of the Council, and, apart from this consideration, I have already trespassed considerably on your space, for which I must entreat your pardon.

The Jungles, June 26. NEMESIS.

THE MHOWRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I send you a few items from my botanical note-book about the Mhowra—*Bassia latifolia*. I am very glad you have taken the matter up in your leading columns in the interest of the poorer classes. You will see by these extracts how fond both man and beast are of the flowers, and it is simply ridiculous for Mr. Ashburner to compare the mhowra harvest with our English blackberry harvest, although the latter is a much greater boon to the country poor of Lancashire, Westmoreland, Yorkshire, and Cumberland than he seems to be aware of. It is certainly to be hoped that this consensus of views by the press and the public on this attempted alteration (in the wrong direction) of the Abkari Act will prevail with Sir James Fergusson.

R.

True extract from the "Highlands of Central India. Notes on their Forests and Wild Tribes, Natural History and Sports." By Captain J. Forsyth, Bengal Staff Corps. A most interesting and suggestive work.

"The *Bassia latifolia* (Nat. order, Sapotuciœ) is one of the most useful wild trees in Central India. It is not cut down in clearing the land for tillage, it being too valuable. A curious circumstance is connected with this tree. During the troublous times of the Mahrattas the majority of the small proprietors of the land were ousted from the possession of their fields, but the custom having been established that the possession of the fruit trees growing on it did not necessarily pass with the land, they mostly retained the proprietorship of their trees. Thus it happened that the land is often owned by one party and the trees by another. The rent is paid only by the land-holder, and thus, though it would pay him to clear off the trees, it would not pay the treeman; and so they have remained, doubtless to the very great advantage, and certainly to the beauty of the district.

"The value of the *Mhowa* consists in the fleshy corolla and its seeds. The flower is highly deciduous, ripening and falling in the months of April and May. It possesses considerable substance and a sweet but sickly taste and smell. It is a favourite article of food with all the wild tribes and the lower class of Hindus, but its main use is in the distillation of ardent spirits; the spirit when mellowed with age resembles Irish whisky. The luscious flowers are no less a favourite food with the brute creation than with man. Every vegetable-eating animal and bird incessantly endeavours to fill itself with mhowa during the flowering season. Sambar, nilgae, and bears appear to lose their natural apprehension of danger during the mhowa season, and the most favourable chances of shooting them are then obtained. The trees have to be watched night and day if the crop is to be saved, and the wilder races of natives, who fear neither wild beast nor evil spirit, are generally engaged to do this for a wage of half the produce. The yield of flowers from a single tree is about 130 lbs., worth Rs. 5 in the market, and the nuts which form in bunches after the dropping of the flowers yield a thick oil, much resembling tallow in appearance and properties. It is used for burning, for the manufacture of soap, and in adulterating the clarified butter ghee, so largely consumed by all natives."

From Hooker's Journal of Botany, Vol 5, page 90. By Dr. A. Gibson, Superintendent of the Hon'ble East India Co.'s Botanical Garden, Bombay.

"*Bassia latifolia.*—A single tree will afford from 200 to 400 lbs. of the flowers. It is a staple article of food amongst the Bheels for both man and beast. In Gujerat and Rajputana every village has its spirit shop for the sale of the distilled liquor from the flowers. The spirit produced from the Bassia is when carefully distilled much like good Irish whisky, having a strong smoky and rather a fœtid odour; this latter disappears with age. The fresh spirit is, from the quantity of aromatic or empyreumatic oil which it contains, highly deleterious, and to the European troops (Her Majesty's 4th and 17th Dragoons) stationed in Gujerat some 30 years ago (1820) appeared to be quite as poisonous as the worst new rum of the West Indies has generally proved to our soldiers. It excited immediate gastric irritation, and on this supervened the malarious fever so common in these countries. The regimental artificers, musicians, &c., and all those whose means enabled them to obtain a larger supply of this liquor, were the first to be cut off, but finally the fever spared few or none, and the only effective remedial measure was found to be the removal of the European force to the more sterile semi-desert plains at Deesa, in the north-west corner of the Province."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In the Wasting D[illegible] of Children its efficacy is [illegible] ... render the Oil so efficacious. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. [illegible] prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably." Sold only in capsuled imperial [illegible] pints, and quarts by all chemists and druggists. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford and [illegible], London.

THE FREIGHT CONFERENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your paper dated 15th ultimo you have a statement under this heading, that "the native merchants, bound themselves to order out their goods by the 'Inch' line steamers at 20s. per ton; the contract expires at the end of August next. At the meeting held on Saturday, while some of the merchants were in favour of renewing the contract with the 'Inch' line, others were for entering into a fresh contract with Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., as agents of the 'Anchor' line. It was finally resolved that a contract for 16 months be entered into with the 'Anchor' line for bringing out Manchester goods on account of native merchants in general at 19s. per ton."

Permit us to state that our contract with the native merchants, which expires in September next, was at the rate of 30s. and 10 per cent., or 33s. per ton, which you might have learnt on inquiring from our agents, Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

As your statements would appear to show that we have been carrying Manchester goods at only 1s. per ton over the rate accepted by the "Anchor" line, and as, in our opinion, such a rate of freight could only leave steamship owners a heavy loss, we shall thank you to insert this letter.—Yours, &c.,

HAMILTON FRASER & CO.

Managing Owners of the "Inch" line.

Liverpool, June 8.

LOCAL FUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The two letters from "Mofussilite" published in your paper have not touched upon an important question in connection with Local Funds which must arise if District Committees are ever entrusted with any real power. I refer to contributions to the support of the Public Works Department, the Accountant-General's Department, and the Collector's establishment. No committee responsible to the public could vote 15 per cent. on, say, a lakh of rupees, or 15,000 rupees, for a fraction of the time of a junior engineer whose entire pay for the year is under 10,000 rupees; and yet at the present time the 15 per cent. has been taken on much larger sums than one lakh.

Large sums are taken annually from each collectorate for the Accountant-General's Department, and for this the committees get absolutely no return whatever; on the contrary, the elaborate system worked out by that department, requiring budget estimates, detailed estimates, completion certificates and re-appropriation orders completes the block created by that terrible day, the 31st March, and makes actual work entirely subordinate to finance.

Nearly the same system is in force with Municipalities, but as their committees are more independent, they are not asked to contribute to its support. The fact is that the control and the information collected in the Accountant General's Office is wholly for Imperial purposes; but the Local Funds can be made to pay for it, so they are made to do so. Will it be possible to make the future committees pay up?

In the case of the contribution towards the Collector's establishment the committees get a good return for the money taken, as the account work for a large district is necessarily heavy; but the committee of the future will almost certainly demand to have its own independent establishment, as the Municipalities have now. It will be found that in the whole Presidency these three points involve large sums of money, at present entirely removed from all local control.

C.

TELEPHONE BRACKETS AND PRIVATE PROPERTY.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, the case against Mr. Hajee Adam Seedick was proceeded with before Mr. Webb. The defendant appeared to answer a summons charging him with wilfully obstructing Manockjee Eduljee, a Municipal servant, in the performance of his duty, contrary to section 52 of the Municipal Act.

Mr. Crawford, of Messrs. Crawford and Boevey, appeared on behalf of the Municipality, and Mr. Tobin, of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, for the defendant.

The magistrate said that he had inspected the gully and premises belonging to the defendant, and was of opinion that there was an obstruction under the section of the Act. The defendant was accordingly ordered to pay a nominal fine of Rs. 5 and a penalty of one rupee per day until the obstruction was removed.

Mr. Tobin said it would be much better if the magistrate were to postpone the case for a week to enable him to file a suit in the High Court for an injunction in the matter. He was strongly of opinion that under the section of the Act the fixing of the brakets was injurious to the property of the defendant. His client was very anxious that the question should be decided by the High Court, and Mr. Tobin therefore hoped that a week's postponement would be granted by the magistrate.

Mr. Crawford, in opposing the postponement, said that the magistrate had given his decision from observations personally made by him of the premises, and further time should not be invasted. If the defendant had a good case which, he (Mr. Crawford denied, he would be able to get back the fine.

The magistrate.—This is a nominal fine, and if the defendant succeeded in obtaining an injunction of the High Court the fine could probably be remitted.

Mr. Tobin.—But I do not wish my client declared guilty of the offence.

The parties then left the court.

CHARGE OF LIBEL AGAINST A NATIVE EDITOR.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Langra, editor of a weekly newspaper, appeared again before Mr. Ryan to answer the charges of libel, criminal intimidation, and insult, preferred against him by Mr. Kaikhosru N. Kabrajee, editor of the *Rast Goftar*.

Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Ardesheer and Hormusjee, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Budroodeen, instructed by Mr. Skipsey and Wilkin, for the defence.

Mr. H. N. Saklatvala, being cross-examined, said he was a friend of the defendant. He read the *Rast Goftar* pretty regularly. The paper represented the reform party, and the *Satya Mitra*, to a certain extent, the conservative party.

Mr. Budroodeen.—Do you know that the *Rast Goftar* has not only attacked the views of the defendant, but the man personally?

Witness said the *Rast Goftar* attacked the defendant's public conduct, associating his name with the attack. He did not know if the defendant was called by the *Rast Goftar* a vile fellow. He remembered having read in the *Rast Goftar* of the 12th September, 1880, these words:—"That well-known Parsee Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungra, who has adopted the name of Munsookh, and who publishes a wretched and filthy paper called the *Satya mitra*." He had also read an article headed, "How do tagrag and bobtail editors maintain themselves?" in connection with the defendant. He did not remember reading an article in the *Rast Goftar* entitled. "The mysteries of vernacular journalism." He remembered reading something to this effect in the *Rast Goftar*:—"There has been lately a subscription set up to pay off the debts of a wretched Gujerati weekly paper.', He remembered having read an article which contained the words "a beggarly penny-a-liner."

Mr. Budroodin.—Do you think that the words applied to the defendant?

Mr. Pherozshaw objected to the question being put to the witness, contending that Mr. Budroodeen should put in the whole article if he wished to ask the question.

The magistrate took the same view, adding that it had been ruled over and over again that one libel cannot be put forward as a set-off against another.

Witness further said he knew that the defendant had been, to a certain extent, violently attacked by the *Rast Goftar*. He remembered having communicated to one or two friends of Mr. Kabrajee his opinion of the manner in which articles referring to the defendant had appeared in the *Rast Goftar*. He objected to the expressions used in the articles, and not to the subect matter.

The witness, in his re-examination, stated that the attacks made upon the defendant were in regard to him in his public capacity, and not in regard to his personal affairs or his family. Witness had known the defendant for thirty years.

Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Assistant Assessor and Collector of Wheel Tax, said he knew both the complainant and the defendant in this case. He had been in the habit of reading the *Satya Mitra*, the defendant's paper. The witness pointed out several articles appearing in the *Satya Mitra*, and said that they referred to the complainant and his daughter.

The magistrate threw out the remark, in the course of the examination of the above witness, that there was sufficient evidence as to several exhibits referring to the complainant. He desired that Mr. Pherozshaw should confine himself to the subsequent exhibits, referring especially to the complainant's daughter.

Mr. Pherozeshaw said that he had a host of witnesses to speak to the exhibits regarding which his Worship thought there was sufficient evidence.

The witness was then crossi-examined and reexamined at some length.

The magistrate said he did not require further evidence in the case. He now proposed to frame charges, and intimated that the defendent should be ready with his defence at the next hearing.

The case was then adjourned until Saturday next.

NIZAM'S STATE REVENUE.

THE revenue of H. H. the Nizam's State (98,000 square miles) for the year 1879 amounted to Halli Sicca Rs. 3,00,97,560, or at the average rate of Rs. 308 per square mile. At the close of the year the cash balance stood at Halli Sicca Rs. 48,88,000. In the Budget estimate for 1881 we find that two and three-quarter lakhs of rupees were set down for H.H. the Nizam's visit to Aurangabad and a small item "payments to His Highness," estimated at thirty-nine lakhs! For the P. W. D. an expenditure of nineteen lakhs is estimated, which exceeds the estimates for the two previous years. The State debt is set down at sixty-two lakhs at the end of 1880.

MAIWAND REWARDS.

THE following notification appears in last Saturday's *Gazette of India*:—

Order of Merit.

His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native officers and men of the 30th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit:—

Subadar-Major Hyder Khan.

Havildar (now Jemadar) Heera Sing.

Naik Suddu Sing.

Bugler Chuddo Beg.

For conspicuous gallantry and coolness during the retreat from Maiwand on the 27th July, 1880.

It is further notified that the undermentioned men who were killed in that action would, if they had lived, have been admitted to the 3rd Class of the [illegible]:—

Havildar-Major [illegible]

Quartermaster-Havildar Futteychund.

Private Goolam Mahomed.

Bugler Suddu Sing.

The widows of Private Gulam Mahomed and Bugler Suddu Sing and, as a special case, the daughter of [illegible] will be allowed to draw [illegible] pension [illegible] three years from [illegible].

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court.
Band, B. V. R., Apollo-bunder, evening.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Punjaub (s), from Bussorah.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—St. Dunstan (s), for London; Surat (s), Trieste, &c

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo-bunder this evening (weather permitting):—

March	Maggie Lauder	Habecht.
Overture	Mozart	Suppe.
Selection	Tancredi	Rossini.
Valse	Visionen	Gung'l.
Polka	Marlow	Kuhner.
Galop	Immer Fidel	Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE ARMS ACT.—It is notified in the *Gazette of India* that the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to exclude swords imported for presentation as army or volunteer prizes from the operation of any prohibition and direction contained in that Act.

BISHOP MEURIN AT SHOLAPUR.—A correspondent writes:—The Right Rev. Dr. Meurin, R. C. Bishop of Bombay, arrived in Sholapur on the morning of the 25th inst. (Sunday.) His Lordship was conducted from the Parochial Hall to the Church under a rich canopy, accompanied processionally by the members of the confraternity of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and the Rev. Fathers de Monte and de Souza. During the morning service the Bishop administered the sacrament of confirmation to 14 candidates, and that of holy communion to about 40 persons, and preached, in English and Marathi, to a crowded congregation. In the evening his Lordship again preached; and on Monday morning he took his departure for Hyderabad.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAYS.—It will be seen from an advertisement published in another column that tenders are invited for the construction of the railway between Hospett and Hubli, 90 miles.

THE DAMAGE TO THE MARMAGOA RAILWAY WORKS.—Senhor Xavier Cordeiro, Chief Engineer of the Goa Railway, has reported, in reference to paragraphs that have appeared in the Goa papers regarding the damage to the railway works, that it was confined to earth-works and excavations at Savvordem and Marmagoa, and the loss of an aqueduct of small dimensions at the latter place. The work has been resumed, and the construction of barracks and other buildings is progressing.

SELLING LOTTERY TICKETS.—Mahomed Shear Mahomed was yesterday charged, at the instance of Superintendent Sweeney, before Mr. P. Ryan, with keeping a lottery-house at the Chuckla, not authorised by Government. Mr. Sorabjee Bezonjee, pleader, appeared on behalf of the prisoner, and admitting the sale of the lottery tickets, said that as the lottery was to be held at Chimboor, in the Tannah collectorate, the Court had no jurisdiction. The magistrate adjourned the further hearing of the case to the 4th proximo, pending further inquiries by the police.

CRICKET.—The Surat Eleven have been invited to Ahmedabad by Mr. Giles, Educational inspector, to play a match with the Eleven of the Ahmedabad Cricket Club.

SPANISH CONSUL.—Mr. Joseph Tintner has been appointed Acting Vice-Consul for Spain at Bombay during the absence of Mr. A. Blaschecк.

SUKKUR.—A correspondent writes:—The heat is intolerable even up to 10 p. m. One day the thermometer indicated 115·3°.

SECUNDERABAD, DECCAN.—The highest temperature in the shade this year—108·4°—was registered on the 25th May.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Clan Fraser and Inchclutha entered the dock on Monday; and the s.s. Hesperia entered, and the Surat, Edwin, and Guilford left yesterday.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Bhaba Dada was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of attempting to commit suicide by taking arsenic, and was sentenced to one month's simple imprisonment.

MAGISTRATE OF SURAT.—Rao Bahadoor Jugjeewandas Khooshaldas, Full-power Magistrate of Surat, retires next week on pension. It is reported that Mr. Fernandes, of Ahmedabad, is to be appointed to the vacant post.

THEFT AT COLABA.—Mr. R. Windsor, Superintendent of the Sassoon Dock, Colaba, reported to the police on Monday last the theft of a gold ring set with pearls, and sundry articles of cutlery, valued at Rs. 18, from his premises at the dock.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Govind Keru, a domestic servant in the employ of Mrs. A. Scroggie, was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing a gold brooch, valued at Rs. 25, the property of his mistress. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENT.—A Hindu labourer named Luximon Yellappa was on Monday last admitted to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from injuries to his spine, caused by a wooden beam accidentally falling upon him while he was at work in a store godown on the Musjid-bunder.

HYDERABAD TREASURIES.—The following exhibits the cash balances in the Hyderabad Administration Treasuries. The present year shows a decrease:—

30th April, 1880	Rs. 72,73,477
" 1881	" 62,77,489
" 1882	" 57,97,132

NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.—The total receipts for the month of March last amounted to Rs. 50,215 against Rs. 34,374 for the corresponding month of last year, showing an increase of Rs. 15,841. The increased traffic is chiefly due to grain and pulses (Rs. 3,660), cotton manufacture (Rs. 1,401), seeds (Rs. 1,025), and wood (Rs. 2,685).

A CASE OF POISONING.—Two women, inmates of the Leper Hospital, were on Monday last removed to the J. J. Hospital apparently suffering from narcotic poisoning. They were both taken suddenly ill after eating some native sweetmeat. The sweetmeat was subsequently discovered to contain arsenic. The detective police are inquiring into the matter.

BERAR PRICE CURRENT.—For last month (May) the following prices ruled:—

	1882	1881
	Seers per rupee.	
Wheat	19	22
Rice, 1st sort	8	8
Do. 2nd "	10½	10½
Jowari	32½	40
Bajra	27	27
Gram	26	30
Salt	12	10

Perhaps it is not generally known that when salt becomes cheap, grain and pulses become dear.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at 3rd Marine Lane, on the body of Dhunbai, aged eighteen years, the daughter of Byramjee Heerjeearjee, a liquor-shopkeeper in Challisgaum. The deceased, at about 5 p.m. on the day previous was found breathing heavily, and in spite of medical assistance, she died. She had taken opium. It was stated that frequent quarrels occurred between the deceased and her mother in consequence of the girl refusing offers of marriage, and persisting that she would make her own choice. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in tonnage in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 17th June, 1882, was 1,291 maunds, and decrease in money Rs. 874. The quantities carried and earnings compared with 1881 are as follows:—

	Week ending 17th June, 1882.	Week ending 18th June, 1881.	Increase.	Decrease
COTTON—				
Weight Mds.	61,615	80,238	..	11,623
Amount Rs.	43,877	55,873	..	11,996
GRAIN—				
Weight Mds.	90,512	64,265	26,247	..
Amount Rs.	30,243	17,920	12,323	..
JAGREE—				
Weight Mds.	2,504	8,694	..	6,190
Amount Rs.	834	4,977	..	4,143
OPIUM—				
Weight Mds.	..	182	..	182
Amount Rs.	..	450	..	450
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight Mds.	9,423	7,666	1,757	..
Amount Rs.	7,411	6,566	845	..
SALT—				
Weight Mds.	35,837	43,285	..	7,448
Amount Rs.	7,063	8,116	..	1,053
SEEDS—				
Weight Mds.	40,980	41,767	..	787
Amount Rs.	15,898	14,846	1,052	..
SUGAR—				
Weight Mds.	2,078	7,993	..	5,915
Amount Rs.	1,193	4,416	..	3,223
S. RY. MATERIALS—				
Weight Mds.	4,014	822	3,192	..
Amount Rs.	3,607	960	2,647	..
COAL—				
Weight Mds.	19,544	2,811	16,733	..
Amount Rs.	5,167	954	4,213	..
FRUIT & VEGE.—				
Weight Mds.	22,697	3,886	18,8[illegible]	..
Amount Rs.	4,556	1,050	3,506	..
METAL—				
Weight Mds.	11,162	8,337	2,825	..
Amount Rs.	8,867	5,300	3,567	..
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight Mds.	69,939	1,06,068	..	36,129
Amount Rs.	29,400	37,562	..	8,162
TOTAL—				
Weight Mds.	3,77,305	3,76,014	1,291	..
Amount Rs.	1,58,116	1,58,990	..	874

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

DEDICATION FESTIVAL, 1882.

Vigil of St. Peter (June 28.)

8 p.m.—(Bombay time)—First Evensong, with Sermon by the Lord Bishop of Bombay.

St. Peter's Day (June 29.)

7 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).
8 p.m.—Evensong.

The Offertories will be given for a pulpit and chancel screen to be made of Jeypur marble, after designs by Major Jacob.

There will be a soiree held in the Girls' Schoolhouse at 8-30 p.m. on St. Peter's Day. Tickets of admission (8 annas each) may be had of the Churchwardens or at the Schools.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28.

9-30 a.m.—Litany.
8 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.
8-30 p.m.—Meeting of young men at the Parsonage.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be service on board the s. s. Clan Macleod, in the Prince's Dock, at half-past seven o'clock, this Wednesday evening. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted in the afternoon.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Surat, Capt[illegible] Adamson, sailed yesterday for Aden and [illegible] the European mails and the following [illegible] passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Adamson and 3 sons. Capt. J. T. W[illegible] Lieut. C. M. M[illegible]
Mr. and Mrs. Barker & inft.

HIGH COURT.—JUNE 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

AN ALLEGED INFANT MARRIAGE.

LALLJEE DAMODHAR AND ANOTHER *vs.* JEVUNDAS DAMODHAR AND OTHERS.

MR. TELANG, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Bomanjee, presented a plaint in the above suit, and applied for an order for the appointment of a guardian *ad litem* for the first two defendants, who are minors, and for a rule *nisi* for an injunction, with an *interim* injunction, requiring the first two defendants to show cause why they should not be restrained from giving their sister Soondrabai, said to be nine years of age, in marriage to the third defendant, Dewjee Oomersey, said to be about sixty years of age. A rule *nisi* restraining the third defendant from receiving Soondrabai in marriage was also applied for.

His Lordship accepted the plaint as a long cause. The rules *nisi* were granted as applied for, together with an interim injunction. Mr. L. A. Watkins was appointed guardian to the first two defendants.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

A SUIT AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE SETT *vs.* E. C. K. OLLIVANT AND THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MR. PESTONJEE KAVASJEE, solicitor for the plaintiff, has filed in the court a plaint against the Bombay Municipality in which the plaintiff claims Rs. 500 as damages on account of the defendants, about the 25th March, 1882, having, by their servants and agents, entered upon a piece of land belonging to the plaintiff in front of the house No. 12 situate at the junction of Shaik Memon-street and Kitchen-garden-row, and forcibly broken down a bench and shop erected upon the plaintiff's land, and levelled the land, rendering it undistinguishable from the adjoining street, called Kitchen-garden-row, and expelled the plaintiff from the possession of the land. Defendants had ever since prevented the plaintiff from re-erecting a bench and shop upon the land. Kitchen-garden-row is not a public street within the meaning of section 195 of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878, and the bench and shop, it is alleged, did not overhang or jut into any public street, but were erected upon the land of the plaintiff, and had stood there for more than twenty years. The plaintiff had called upon the defendants to reinstate the bench and shop, but the defendants had refused so to do. The plaintiff prayed that the defendants may be decreed to restore the bench and shop and to reinstate them, or to pay Rs. 200 as the costs of such re-erection.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—JUNE 27.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

HIS LORDSHIP took his seat on the bench shortly before 11 o'clock.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE ON THE JURY.

The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, applied that Mr. W. Maidment, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Military Department, be exempted from service on the Special Jury. An affidavit made by Mr. Maidment stated that he was at present in charge of the business of the Military Department, the Secretary being at Poona in attendance on His Excellency the Governor; and that as there was much work on hand in the office, his (Mr. Maidment's) absence would cause inconvenience to the public service. His Lordship thought that the affidavit should have been made by the head of the department. Mr. Lang said that the head of the department was at Poona. The application was granted.

Mr. Lang then made a similar application on behalf of Mr. Narayen Mahadeo Purmanand. An affidavit made by Mr. Jehangirsha Erachsha Cohiyar, Assistant Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments of the Secretariate, stated that Mr. Narayen is a Superintendent of the A. branch of the departments under him; and that the first assistant being at present on leave, and there being nobody else to attend to his work, Mr. Narayen's absence would cause inconvenience to the public service. This application was likewise granted.

THE KOLHAPORE DEFAMATION CASES.

His Lordship said he had looked through the depositions in these cases; and he thought they were cases for a Special Jury. Mr. Lang said he thought so too. One of these cases, that against Sadashiv Pandurang Bhide and Keshav Narayen Bakhle, will probably be taken to-morrow (Thursday) before a Special Jury.

The Sessions were then adjourned till 10 o'clock to-day (Wednesday).

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 22nd instant:—

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 2nd June, requesting that his office may be enlarged in order to provide room for the cash department, which cannot at present be accommodated there, and has therefore to be located in an office at Carnac bunder. Read memo. from the Resident Engineer, submitting an estimate of cost amounting to Rs. 942. Read minutes of the Bunders Committee. Read memo. from the Traffic Manager, dated 20th June. Resolution.—Sanctioned as a charge against revenue.

Read letter from the Executive Engineer, Municipality, dated 27th May, requesting that the weather-frames which project from the metal mart on Frere-road may be removed, or altered in such a manner as not to interfere with the public traffic. Read report by the Resident Engineer, dated 15th June. Read minute by the Chairman. Read further report by the Resident Engineer, dated 19th June. Resolution.—An expenditure of Rs. 336 for removing the shades and providing steps is sanctioned as a charge against revenue.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 20th June, stating that the Municipal Commissioner wishes, for descriptive purposes, that the basin north of the Grass-bunder on Frere estate be named, and suggesting that it be called "Bellair Basin." Resolution.—The basin may be called "Bellair Basin" as proposed.

Read letter from Hajee Shaboodeen Hajee Pachoodeen, dated 15th June, offering to purchase the house belonging to the Trustees situate south of Masjid bridge for Rs. 4,000, and to take the land on lease on the usual terms, provided he will not be required to pull down the house, or to give up any portion of the land for widening the road or for any other purpose. Read report by the Traffic Manager, dated 15th June. Read minutes of the Land Committee. Resolution.—The offer should be declined. Whenever the building requires any extensive renewal or repairs, the question of removing it, so as not to encroach upon the road, should be considered.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	Week ending 20th June, 1882.	Week ending 20th June, 1881.
Vessels piloted into harbour	15	20
" " out of "	28	22
" transported "	18	17
" attended to "	1	5

STATEMENT OF VESSELS THAT ENTERED AND LEFT PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Week ending 19th June, 1882.	Week ending 19th June, 1881.
Vessels entered	11	10
" left	11	11
" in dock	18	17

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS.

THE following rules under the Native Passenger Ships Act are published in the last *Gazette of India*:—

I. In the case of every ship to which the Native Passenger Ships Act applies, the scale on which provisions, fuel, and water are to be supplied to the passengers per head per diem shall be as follows:—

(*a*) Provisions of fair quality—

	For passengers bound for any port *within* 48 hours' sail.	For passengers bound for ports over 48 hours' sail.
Rice	1 lb	1 lb.
Flour or ship's biscuit	..	4 oz.
Pulse	4 oz.	4 oz.
Ghee or oil	½ oz.	1 oz.
Onions	2 oz.	2 oz.
Pumkins, yams or other vegetables	...	2 [illegible]
Tamarind	...	1 [illegible]
Condiments (chillies, garlic, coriander seed, and turmeric)	½ oz.	[illegible]
Salt	½ oz.	[illegible]
(*b*) Fuel—		
Firewood	2 lbs.	2 lbs.
(*c*) Water—		
Fresh water (to be stored in iron tanks or sweet casks)	1 Imp. gal.	1 Imp. gal.

[NOTE.—In the case of steamers carrying an apparatus or distilling fresh water from salt water, a supply equal to five-sevenths of a gallon per head per diem shall suffice. In Calcutta and Bombay such water shall be obtained from the municipal pipes.]

COURT-MARTIAL.

AT a General Court-martial, assembled at Chakrata, on the 7th June, Private Frank Treville, of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, was arraigned on the following charges:—(1st) After having been discharged with disgrace from a part of Her Majesty's Regular Forces, enlisting in the Regular Forces, without declaring the circumstances of his discharge, in that, after having served in the Army Service Corps of Her Majesty's Regular Forces, under the name of Frank Eardley-Murley, and been discharged therefrom as incorrigible and worthless, he, at Plymouth, on the thirtieth of October, 1880, enlisted into the 23rd Brigade of Her Majesty's Regular Forces, denying his previous service in the Army. (2nd) Losing by neglect his clothing and regimental necessaries, in that at Chakrata, on or about the 30th of May, 1882, he lost by neglect the following articles of his clothing and regimental necessaries, viz., one valise bag, one serge frock, one pair of cloth trowsers, one pair of ammunition boots, one flannel shirt, two cholera belts, two pairs of stocks, one pair of braces, one glengarry cap and badge, one set of shoe brushes, one cloth brush, one brass brush, one tin of blacking, one button holder, one sponge, one comb, one razor with case, one pair of mitts, one knife, one fork, one spoon, one mess tin and cover, two towels, one pair of sheets, one suttringe, one suit of white

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clothing, one pillow-case, one puggaree, one snap cap and jug, which it was his duty to have.

The court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges and sentenced him to penal servitude for five years, and to be discharged with ignominy from Her Majesty's service. The proceedings and sentence have been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION IN THE ARMY.

The following appears in "General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief" :—

The accompanying Memorandum on the subject of musketry instruction, British troops, dated Horse Guards, 19th May, 1882, is published for information and guidance.

General officers commanding divisions, districts and brigades will take immediate measures to carry out the orders of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and report for His Excellency's information, with as little delay as possible, the arrangements made for the introduction of the system in the annual course of 1882-83, which will be executed next cold season.

The Commander-in-Chief does not wish the leave of officers to be affected, unless this is absolutely necessary, but the steps taken must be such as will ensure the training in the prescribed manner of each officer before his troop or company commences the annual course.

The method of instruction is to be similar to that observed at the School of Musketry.

MEMORANDUM.

After the annual course of Musketry Instruction has been finished by all corps for this year, the musketry instruction of the trained soldier will in future be carried out by the Captains of troops and companies, assisted by their subaltern officers, under the frequent supervision of the officers commanding regiments and battalions, and under the immediate control of General Officers commanding districts or stations.

The officers in command, or in temporary command of troops or companies, will be held responsible that the drills, and the target and judging-distance practices of their men are conducted in strict accordance with the Musketry Regulations, with which they are to be thoroughly conversant. They must be able to impart instruction in the position, aiming, and judging distance drills, and cleaning arms instruction ; and in all the details of the annual course, including the duties of the register keepers, markers, section commanders, the use of stadiometers and range-finders, and signalling. They will in future prepare their troop or company musketry returns, and will be held responsible for their accuracy.

In order that troop or company officers may be qualified to carry out this instruction efficiently, His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief desires that officers commanding battalions and depôts should at once have all their troop or company officers, who have not obtained certificates at Hythe, put through a course of musketry under a qualified Instructor of Musketry. In cases where the Musketry Instructor's services cannot be spared for this purpose, the officer commanding will direct one of his officers possessing a first-class Hythe certificate to instruct his brother officers so as to fit them to instruct their men in musketry, and to put them through the prescribed annual course of shooting. If no such qualified officer is available, the troop or company officers must be duly instructed by the Adjutant and the Field Officer next in seniority to the officer commanding will attend and supervise their instruction.

Until such time as it may be possible for all troop or company officers to attend the School of Musketry at Hythe, His Royal Highness expects them, by studying the Musketry Regulations, and availing themselves of the instruction which they can obtain regimentally, to do all in their power to fit themselves for the important duty of duly training their men to shoot well.

In order that this musketry instruction of the troop or company officers may in no way whatever interfere with the daily routine of regimental and other military duties, His Royal Highness desires that it may take place every day in the week, Sunday excepted, in the early morning, and that it be continued until the officer commanding has satisfied himself, by personal examination of the officers, that they are competent to teach their men.

His Royal Highness will hold commanding officers responsible that this course of instruction is begun as soon as possible after the receipt of this memorandum, and General Officers commanding districts or stations at home will report to the Adjutant General on the 15th June, the date when it was begun in each of the corps under their command, and on the 15th July and 15th September, as to the progress made. General Officers commanding abroad to make similar reports as soon as they can do so. In all cases when making these reports they will state their views and make any suggestions on the subject which they wish brought to His Royal Hishness's notice.

When the Officer Commanding reports that in his opinion his officers are capable of instructing their men in musketry, the General Officer Commanding will cause them to be examined by a board consisting of three officers who have obtained first class Hythe certificates, one of whom will, when possible, be the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of Musketry for the district. Examination papers for the use of these boards will be supplied by the Inspector General of Musketry upon application from General Officers Commanding, who will forward the proceedings, with their views and opinions endorsed on them, to the Inspector General of Musketry.

At least one Sergeant per troop or company will be instructed with the officers.

CRICKET AT KURRACHE.

NAVAL *vs.* MILITARY.

A SOMEWHAT exciting cricket match was played on the 22nd inst. in the Royal Artillery Barrack-square, between an eleven of Her Majesty's gunboat Dryad, now in harbour and the Non-Commissioned Officers of the E-2 Royal Artillery. The match, on the whole, was capitally contested ; but it would have been more equal had the regular eleven played for the R. A., only three of these being available. It was a most amusing and laughable sight to see "the jolly tars" run about bare-footed and as lithe as leopards. The Dryads had two determined bowlers, Fuller and Grey, who did great execution. The following are the scores :—

	1st innings.	2nd innings.
H. M. S. Dryad —	55	56
N. C. O's E-2 R. A—	44	66

In the second inninings the Dryds ran up a score of 56 with only four wickets fallen. The game was won chiefly by Arden and Fuller for the Drayd who displayed some excellent batting in their second innings. After the match was over the N. C. O's invited their sea-faridg 9inds to a sumptuous "spread," at which all enjoyed themselves heartily. It is pleasant to see a friendly rivalry thus existing between our seamen and our soldiers—*Sind Civil and Military Gazette.*

BENGAL.

BENGAL SUBORDINATE JUDICIAL SERVICE.—The Government of Bengal have announced their arrangements for the re-organization of the Subordinate Judicial Service, in accordance with the policy marked out in the Budget Statement. The position of the service is a good deal improved by the change. There is no addition to the total number of appointments, but five extra judgeships and eleven extra appointments in the grade of Munsif have been absorbed into the regular establishment, with considerable increase of salary. The judges are now ranged into three classes instead of five, and the Munsifs into four instead of five. The grade of Subordinate Judges with salary of Rs. 700 has been abolished, half of the Judges at present in the grade being appointed to the new second grade on Rs. 800, while the others will continue to receive their former rate of pay until they are absorbed. A great increase is made to the strength of the first grade of Munsifs, which, from containing 30 appointments, is now raised to 75, a change which must create a great flow of promotion through all the ranks. Officiating or Probationary Munsifs, it is also announced, will in future receive Rs. 200, instead of Rs. 150. These changes cannot, of course, be carried out for nothing. They will cost the Government rather more than a lakh a year—to be exact, Rs. 1,03,500. The scheme for the re-organization of the Subordinate Executive is not yet ready, but may be expected shortly.—*Pioneer.*

MADRAS.

THE TELEPHONE IN BANGALORE.—We understand that it is under consideration to establish telephonic communication from the Raj Mahal to the house of Mr. Rungacharlu, the Dewan, and thence to the Dewan's office in the Public building.—*Bangalore Post.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

RAILWAY WORKS.—In order to provide for the preliminary duties in connection with the construction of the new railway, over the Jumna at Muttra, a separate Railway Division has been created, to be called the Muttra-Jumna Bridge Division. Mr. J. R. Bell, Executive Engineer, is posted to the charge of this division.—*Pioneer.*

AN AMERICAN MYSTERY.

A MYSTERIOUS affair occurred at Syracuse, in the United States, the other day. Dr. Hervy Kendall, a well-known physician of that city, was found early in the morning of the 18th of May lying in a meadow adjacent to the burial-ground of the poor-house with a bullet-hole in the centre of his forehead. Near his body were lying two shovels and a satchel. Under his left leg was a revolver, all six chambers of which had been recently fired off. He was still alive when discovered, and was taken to the County Building, when, on divesting him of his outer wraps, a belt with two pistol-holsters was found buckled round his waist. One of the holsters was empty, but the other contained a revolver fully charged with the exception of one cartridge. In the satchel was found a full kit of tools used by resurrectionists—consisting of a dark lantern, a cart-hook, a brace and bit, a keyhole saw, a bowie knife, a piece of rope, and a bottle of whisky. He died on the following day, but although at times conscious before his death made no revelation of the mystery. There is no doubt, however, that when he met his death he was preparing to rob a grave in the cemetery ; for on the previous evening Dr. Kurtz, of Syracuse, called on him, and was surprised to find him in a rough suit of clothes, with all his boby-snatching implements piled ready for use. In explanation, he informed Dr. Kurtz that he was going that night to get what he playfully termed a "bod." Dr. Kendall had long been known as a professional grave-robber. Several cemeteries have repeatedly been despoiled by him. He was in the habit of taking large doses of morphine. Some persons supposed that under the influence of that drug he destroyed himself on seeing, or imagining that he saw, a ghost. Others hold the theory that he was shot by an orgagized band of avengers, who were determined to put a stop to his grave-robbing proceedings. He had a large practice, but is not likely to be much regretted by his patients.—*St. James's Gazette.*

BANKS.

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Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.
Interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. do. do. 4 do. do.
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PILSENER BEER,

"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.
First Prize Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition 187.
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 ,, pts.
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Sole Agents and Sole Importers of
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CASH ONLY.
ALE AND STOUT.

		Per Bot. Rs. a. p.
Bass' Beer	.. qt.	0 7 9
Do.	.. pt.	0 5 0
McEwen	.. qt.	0 7 0
Do.	.. pt.	0 4 6
Atkins	.. qt.	0 7 0
Do.	.. pt.	0 4 6
Ind Coope	.. qt.	0 7 0
Do.	.. pt.	0 4 0
Tennents	.. qt.	0 6 0
Do.	.. pt.	0 4 0
Jeffreys	.. qt.	0 6 0
Do.	.. pt.	0 4 0
Guiness' Stout	.. qt.	0 7 6
Do.	.. pt.	0 5 0

SHERRY.

B. B.	1 0 0
Pale	1 8 0
Fine	1 12 0
Very Fine	2 0 0
Amontilado	2 4 0

PORT.

Maxwell's	1 2 0
Gilby	1 2 0
One Grape	1 4 0
Old Draught	1 8 0
Old Bottled Invalid	2 0 0

BRANDY.

Exshaw, No. 1	3 2 0
Do. ,, 2	2 0 0
Henessey, * star	2 8 0
Do. **	2 12 0
Do. ***	3 0 0
J. D. Monio	2 6 0
Martel	2 4 0
Castilion	1 15 0
Biscuit	2 0 0

CASH ONLY.
CHAMPAGNE.

		Per Bot. Rs. a. p.
Jules Mumm's	.. qt.	3 4 0
Do.	.. pt.	1 12 0
Best Dry	.. qt.	3 4 0
Do.	.. pt.	2 0 0

WHISKY.

Kinahan's	1 10 0
Encore	1 7 0
Burkes Scotch	1 12 0
Do. Irish	1 12 0
Glenlivet	1 12 0
Baxters	1 8 0

SPIRITS & LIQUORS.

Jamaica Rum	1 10 0
Do. Common	1 0 0
Old Tom Sweet	1 4 0
Do. Dry	1 8 0
Gin Square, large	1 10 0
Do. Small	1 2 0
Orange Bitters	1 8 0
Vermouth French	1 4 0
Do. Italian	1 6 0
Ginger Wine	1 4 0
Curaco White	4 0 0
Do. Small	2 0 0
Do. Red, large	3 0 0
Do. Do. Small	1 12 0
Noyeau, Anisite, Vanile, Rose, &c., 1-8 and 2-0.	
Chartreuse Green	6 0 0
Do. Yellow	5 0 0

CLARET.

Light for Cup	0 12 0
Breakfast	0 14 0
Dinner	1 4 0
After Dinner	1 8 0
Pint	as. 8 & 10

Provisions in variety, very moderately priced.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 36 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	,, 35 0	..
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Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	,, 57 0	60 0

MOSELLE.

Brauneberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	
Josephshoefer (do.)	,, 24 0	
Sparkling Moselle	,, 32 0	

STILL HOCKS,
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	17 0	,, 20 0
Geisenheimer	18 0	,, ..
Liebfraumilch	22 0	,, 25 0
Hochheimer	26 0	,, 29 0
Rudesheimer	,, ..	,, 29 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 0	..

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.

Latour blanche	Rs. 30 0	

CLARETS.
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	
Les Canons	,, 17 0	Rs. 19
Chateau Leoville	,, 20 0	..
Chateau Lafitte	,, 24 0	..

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU, MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16 0	
Chateau La Begorce	,, 22 0	
Leoville St. Julien	,, 26 0	

BURGUNDY.

Volnay	Rs. 19 0	
Chambertin	,, 26 0	

BRANDY.

G. Renard & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's do.	,, 24 0	
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** stars Cogc.	,, 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * star	,, 22 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s ** stars	,, 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's *** stars	,, 32 0	
Do. do. Brandy, Superior (very old)	,, 34 0	
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac *** stars (very old)	,, 34 0	

BEER.

		Per 1 doz. pints.
ST. PAULI BEER	Rs. 5 8	Rs. 4 0
FLOWER & SONS PALE ALE	,, 5 0	,, 3 0

SUNDRIES.

		Per 2 doz. pints.
Fine Pale Sherry	Rs. 18 0	..
Italian Vermouth	,, 18 0	..
Whisky (fine Highland)	,, 24 0	..
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	,, 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Absinthe	,, 30 0	..
Assorted Liqueurs	,, 32 0	
Kummel (a delicious after-dinner liqueur)	,, 25 0	..
Do. do. (finest)	,, 30 0	..
Salicyl Acid Liqueur (per doz. pts.)	,, 15 0	...
Real Italian Olive Oil, large bottles	,, 14 0	..
Best Swiss Alpine Condensed Milk (per doz. tins.)	,, 5 0	to 6 0

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Bombay, 22nd May, 1882.

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JAVA CIGARS.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	,, 35	,, 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	,, 40	,, 4 8

Samples forwarded on Application.
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ANDREW USHER & CO.'S
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY.
(Registered Trade Mark.)
GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

BOTTLED in Shippers' own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the supervision of H. M.'s Customs Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an imperial gallon ; each case of twelve bottles, two imperial gallons.
The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old Vatted Glenlivet Whisky being offered in India.
Traders and the Public generally are respectfully cautioned against other brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.
The under-noted duly registered brands for sale at the godowns of—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
BOLTON & CO.,
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Cash. Rs.		Credit. Rs.
22	... Old Vatted Glenlivet ...	23
26	... Old Vatted Glenlivet, Special Reserve ...	28

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
CHRONOMETER & WATCHMAKERS.

C. MARCKS & CO.'S silver hunting lever watch, in stout sterling silver cases.
Nett Rs. 45.
With keyless action,
Nett Rs. 60.
Two years guarantee.

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With Keyless action,
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Two years guarantee.

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C. MARCKS & CO.'S Railway Watches, of three different large sizes, with very powerful lever movements, is a first-rate time-keeper, and the strongest watch in existence.
Rs. 40, Rs. 45, and Rs. 55 Cash.

All the above Watches being keyless and crystal-cased, they never require opening, the winding being done by the knob, and the setting by pressing in the pin with the nail and turning the knob to left or right.

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Repeaters, Clockwatches, Chronographs, Calendar Watches and every kind of high class gold Watch in stock at from Rs. 450 to Rs. 3,000.
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Silks Black ...	...from 2 4	per yard.
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Velveteens colored	... ,, 1 8	,,
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Sateens all Shades	... ,, 0 8	,,
Grenadines	... ,, 0 5	,,
Alpacas	... ,, 0 6	,,
Serges Blue	... ,, 1 2	,,
Muslins white and fancy,	... ,, 0 4½	,,
Lawns ...	... ,, 0 2½	,,
Merinos all Shades	... ,, 1 6	,,
,, Black	... ,, 0 13½	,,
Pompadours, fast colours	... ,, 0 5	,,
Batistes all shades	... ,, 0 6	,,
Nets all colors ...	... ,, 0 6	,,
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Dresses Ready made ...	from 3 8	each.
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Flowers Ditto		
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Fans Ditto		
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,, ,, Black and colored	,, 1 8	,,
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Lace and Silk Neckties 3 for...	,, 0 8	,,
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Hoisery in all qualities and prices.		

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BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

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Double Twilled Black Paramatta Regimental Capes, the best quality made, all sizes ...	36	0
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Ladies' Umbrellas, Twill Silk, best quality Rs. 10-8 to	13	8
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Pure Australian Wool, Shrunk,... ... ...Rs. 8-8 each.
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AS ABOVE,
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The case manufactured of highly polished nickel, fitted in strong morocco box for travelling, strong 8-day movement, dial 3½ in diameter.
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ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
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ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P., writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows :—
"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

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Any application for purchase to be made to the QUARTER-MASTER, 15th Bombay Native Infantry, Surat.

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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
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DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
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ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
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Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.
DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
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Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.
ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876 ; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.
Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.
THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS for this Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Buildings, Warehouses, Shops, Household Furniture, Merchandise, &c., in Bombay and in the Mofussil at [illegible] rent rates. 15 per cent. discount is allowed on Mills, and stamps on annual policies are paid by the Company.
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THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK, and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.
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THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,
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VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J.T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question wheather a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Cholera, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

NOTICE
WASTE LANDS AVAILABLE FOR PLANTERS IN THE TAVOY DISTRICT.

WASTE LANDS, covered at present with forest, bamboos, or grass, are available for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices at altitudes varying from 100 feet to 6,800 feet above the sea in the Tavoy district. This region is between the 13th and 14th parallels of north latitude, and the rainfall ranges from 180 to 220 inches a year. The lands are mostly within 30 to 50 miles of the steamer station of Thayetchoung on the Tavoy river. Mail steamers ply between Thayetchoung and Moulmein or Rangoon once a week inwards and outwards.

II.—Grants of land in lots ranging from 100 to 1,200 acres can be had for planting tea, coffee, cinchona, or spices on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy. Such grants will be made in accordance with the "Burma Land and Revenue Act, 1876," and with the rules sanctioned thereunder by the Governor-General of India in Council. Copies of the Act and rules can be obtained by intending planters on application to the Deputy Commissioner of Tavoy, the Commissioner of Tenasserim at Moulmein, or the Secretariat, Rangoon.

III.—In addition to the concessions and conditions laid down in the Act and rules, the following special concessions will be made to persons taking up land for plantations of coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices, in Tavoy, namely,—

(1) A grantee must bring under cultivation one-third of his grant within 12 years from the date of his obtaining the grant. If, after the expiration of 12 years, any surplus uncultivated land, in excess of two acres of waste for each acre of cultivated land, shall remain on the grant, such surplus waste shall then revert to Government, and the grantee shall have no further claim or right in the surplus which has so reverted.

(2) A grantee will not be liable to pay any land revenue or any price for the land of his grant until the end of the tenth year after he enters on possession, provided that he takes *bonâ fide* steps to cultivate a reasonable proportion of the grant with coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices. In the event of any grantee desiring a more precise definition of a "reasonable proportion," the Chief Commissioner may decide beforehand in each case what proportion of the grant ought to be thus cultivated in each year.

(3) After the end of the tenth year the grantee will be liable to pay land revenue at the rate of Rs. 1-4-0 per acre and cesses at the rate of two annas per acre on one-third of his grant up to the year 1900 A. D. ; after the expiration of such year he will be liable to pay for one-third of his grant the same revenue rate as is paid for garden lands in the nearest revenue circle where a garden rate obtains

(4) A grantee will not be called upon to pay anything for timber, bamboos, or grass which he may cut upon his grant, provided he takes *bonâ fide* steps as aforesaid to cultivate coffee, tea, cinchona, or spices

IV.—The only payment which a grantee will have to make on receiving his grant will be eight annas an acre for the cost of survey and demarcation. In consideration of such payment the Deputy Commissioner will cause a survey to be made of the grant, will furnish the grantee with a copy of such survey, and will cause boundary marks to be erected at suitable points in the outer boundary of the grant.

V.—The wishes of applicants will be met, as far as possible, in regard to the situation and shape of their grants. But ordinarily—

(*a*) no grant will be given where the Forest Department intend to make a forest reserve ;
(*b*) no grant will be given on such a place as will unduly circumscribe the extension of cultivation of the grazing-grounds of any neighbouring village or hamlet ;
(*c*) grants facing a road or navigable stream will have to be of a depth double the length facing such road or navigable stream ;
(*d*) small strips will be reserved leading to landing places for the benefit of neighbouring villages and grantees.

VI.—The Government is now spending much larger sums than heretofore on roads in the Tavoy district. If planters settle in the district, further funds will be allotted for roads from their neighbourhood to the steamer station at either Tavoy or Thayetchoung.

VII.—In order to encourage pioneers in the coffee and cinchona enterprise in Tavoy, the Government will pay to the first four grantees who begin *bonâ fide* planting operations Rs. 15 per head for every Indian or Chinese coolie, male or female, over 16 years of age, who may be settled and housed on their plantations before the 1st March 1885.

VIII.—In any case of doubt regarding the *bonâ fide* character of operations for the purposes of concessions III and VII, the Deputy Commissioner will decide, and his decision will be subject to appeal to the Commissioner of Tenasserim, whose decision will be final.

IX.—All minerals and metals under and within the lands granted under these rules are reserved by Government, together with the right to enter upon and resume such portion of land as may be necessary for examining or working mines upon payment of just compensation to the grantee for loss of, or injury done to, the surface.

G. D. BURGESS,
Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, British Burmah.
The 6th April, 1882.

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